Briefe Description

of the whole World.

Wherein is particularly described, all the Monarchies, Empires, and Kingdomes of the same, with their ACADEMIES.

Newly augmented and enlarged, with their seuerall Titles and Scituations thereunto adioyning.

The fixt Edition.



LONDON,

Printed for IOHN MARRIOT, and are to bee soldat his Shop in Saint Dunstons Churchyard in Fleet-street. 1624.

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A BRIEFE DESCRIP TION OF THE WHOLE WORLD.



HE Globe of the Earth doth either shewe the Sca, or Land. * The Sea generall, is called by the name of OCE AN, which Seas, coasteth all the world, and taketh his name in speciall either of the place, neere which it commeth, as * Oceanus Britan- The dinicus, Mare Germanicuso, Sinus uers Names

Perficus, Mare Atlanticum, of the Hill Atlas, in the given to the West part of Africke: or of the finder out, as Pretum Seas. And Magelanicum, or of some other accident, as the Red the reason, Sea, because the sand is red: Mare Mediterraneum, why to calbecause it runneth betweene the Lands of Europe and Africke: Mare Icarium, because Icarm was drowned there, or the like. There be some few Seas which have no entercourse with the O CEAN, as Mate mortinum,neere Palestina, Mare Caspium, sine Hircanum, not farre from Armenia: and such a one is said to be in the North part of America. This and the

* The Straites or narrow Seas, are noted in the Ofthe Latine by the name of Fretum, as Fretum Britanni- Straites or cum, the English narrow Seas : Fretum Herculeum, the Narrow Straits between Barbarie and Spaine, Fretum Magela- Sem,

of orleasy in article chief there in his order. The

Of Spaine.

*Ofthe Earth

The earth is either Hauds, which are those which are wholly compassed by the Sea, as Britania, Sicilia Corfieasor the continent, which is called in the English, The

firme land, in the Latine, Continens.

The old knowne firme land, was contained onely in Afia, Europe, and Africa: Europe is divided from Africa by the Mediterranean Sea, from Afia by the River Tanau: whereby appeareth, that the North parts of Asia, and Europe in old time, were but little knowne and discovered.

Africa is divided from Europe by the Mediterranean Sca; from Asia, by the rivet Nylm; and to Asia by Tanais

and Nylm is feuered from Europe and Africke.

How Spain is bounded



O say nothing of England and Ireland, the most Westerne country of Europe is Spaine, which is bounded on the South with the Mediterranean : on the West with the Atlanticke: on the North, with Oceansis Cantibricas, or bentwork saw wthe Spanish Seas: on the East with

France | from which it is severed with certaine Mountaines, called Montes Pyrenei, or the Pyrenay hils.

If we should enquire into the times that were before the comming of the Carthaginians, and Romanes into Spaine, wee shall finde nothing but that which is either fabulous, or neere to fables: here it was first * called ?beria, ab Ibero flumine, afterwards Hispania, ab Hispano, wee may take as a tradition; but their Gargorie, their Habis, their Gerion exceed beleefe of any, but those that will take all reports on trust. It is certaine, that the Syrians planted a Colonie there in the 1sle of Gades:

The orgiof the countrey of Spaine.

Gades, corruptly now called Cadix, or Cabi: Thefe troubled by their neighbours, defired ayde of the Car- * carbest sharinians, aflourishing neighbours Common-wealth, nien, sent descended of the frians as well as themselves, who to defend fent first to defend the Gaditanes, against their neigh- the Gadis bours, afterwards heartned on by their successe in their first expedition, these Carthaginians, successively sent thither three Captaines, Hamilear, Hafdruball and Haniball, who for the most part subdued the Prouince and held it, till by Scipios and the Romane forces. they were dispossessed of it: Yet for many yeares after the fortunes of the Romans stuck as it were in the subduing of that Prouince, so that from the time of the fecond Panicke warre, vntill the time of Augustus, they hadbusinesse made them in that Countrey continually neither could they till then bring it peaceably into the forme of a Prouince.

It continued a Pronince of the * Roman Empire vntil * Spaine. the time of Honorius the Emperour, in whole daies the once a Pro-Vandales came into it, conquering and making it wince of the theirs, then the Goathes (the Vandales either driven pire, out, or called ouer into Affricke) entering, erected there a Kingdome, which flourished for many yeares, till by the comming of the * Suracens and Moores, their * Suracens, Kingdome was broken, who fetling themselues in and Moores Spaine, erected a Kingdome, changed the names of ma- erected it a ny Places and Rivers of and gave them new names, fuch as they retaine to this day, and continued for the space of some hundred of yeares, mighty in that Countrey, till they were first subdued by Ferdinard: afterwards, and that now lately * veterly expelled by Philip yeares pollefied by the Moores and Samer britts oft

After the comming in of these Affricans, in this Countrey, there were many kingdomes, as the kingdome of Portugate toward the West : the Kingdome of Grands toward to the South a the kingdom of

kingdome.

*Theywere veterly expelled by chra ...

Of Spaine.

Manarre and Arrigon toward the East : and the kings dome of Caffile in the middle of the land : but the whole Deminion is now under the King of Spaine,

Spaint in former times twelue fe-Betal Kingdomes.

As Damianas a Goes doth write in that Treatife intituled Hiffaria, there were in times past + twelve feuerall Kingdon es in Spaine, which he nameth thus; Castella antiqua & nona , Leonis ; Arragonia , Portugalie, Nauarra, Granata, Valentie, Toless. Galitie, Algarbiorum, Murtia, Corduba: which is notto bee wondred at, fince in England, a farre leffe Countrey. there were in the time of the Saxons seaven severall Kingdomes and Monarchies. In the best Mappes of Spinne, the Atmes of these Sougrall Kingdomes doe yet diftinally appeare: where for the Armes of Leons is given a Lion; which manifeftly argueth, that whereas by some it is called Regnum Legionis, that name is falle, for it is Leonis, sutable thereunto ; for the Armes of Custile is given a Castle; which was the canse that folm of Gaunt, sonne to Edward the third king of Eng. land, did quarter with the Armes of England the Cafile and the Lion; as having married Constance daughter to Peter King of Castile; and at this day the first and chiefe Coate of the king of Spaine, is a Castle quartered with a Lion, in remembrance of the two Kingdomes of Cafile and Leons.

In Corduba (as in times past it was called) standeth Andobuzia necre vnto which is the I fland called properly Gaderis but lince, by deprivation of the word, Cadiz, & commonly Cales, which was lately fur prifed by the English. The Kingdom of * Granada, which lieth nearest to the Mediterramean, was by the space of 700. yeares possessed by the Moores and Saracens, who doe confess the Religion of Mahomin the reason whereof * Redericus Toletum in the third booke of his storie. Rodericas doth shew to be this; that whereas the Saracens after Mahomets time, had fpread the felues all along Africke,

CUEB

* Granada 700. YEARES pollelled ! by the Moores and Saracense Toktanus.

onen ynto the Westerne part of Barharis; a King of Spaine called Roderica semployed (in an emballage to them) one Iulian, a Noble man of his , who by his wife demeanour, procured much reputation amongst the Moores : but in the time of his feruice, the King Rode. ricus defloured the daughter of the fayd Julian; which the Father tooke in such indignation, that he procured those Saracens to come ouer into Spaine, that so hee might be revenged on his King: But when those barbarous people had once let foote in there, they could neuer be removed, vntill the time of Ferdinando and E. hizabeth, King & Queene of Spaine, about 100, yeares fince. The Authour before named writeth that before the comming of those Moores into Spaine, the King Redericus would needs open a part of a Palace, which had been thut long before, and had by difcent from hand to hand been forbidden to be entred by any : yet the King supposing there had been great treasure therein, broke into it, but found nothing there, fauing in a great cheft. the pictures of men, who resembled the proportion attire, & armour of the Moores, and *a Prophelie joyned therewithall, that at that time, when the Palace Mould be entred, such a people as was there resembled, should inuade and spoyle Spaines which fell out accordingly.

*A frauge and vnexpo. &cd Prophelie.

The Spaniards that now are, bee a very mixt people, descended of the Geths, which in former times possessed that land, and of those Saracens, and of sense, which are

the baselt people of the world.

* The kingdome of Portugale did containe vader it Regnum Algarbiorum, but both of them are now annexed vato Caftile, by the cunning of the King of Spaine. Philip the second, who tooks the advantage after the death of Sebastian, who was slaine in Barbary, in the years 1578. Then after him raigned Henrie, who sometimes was Gardinall, and Vacle to Sebastian; in whose time, although shew was made that it should beclaw.

*Portagale added to the Kingdome of Spaine. Lisbone, the chiefe Citie of Portugall.

* Seuill

* Toledo.

The magnificent, greatnes of Spaine and Portugall. fully debated, vnto whom the Crowne of Portugall did belong; yet Philip meaning to make sure work, did not so much respect the right, as by maine force inuaded, & since (to the great griefe of the Portugals) hath it kept. The chiefe* citie of Portugall is Lisbone, called in Latin Olysippo, from whence those Nauigations were advanced, by which the Portugals discovered so much of their South part of Africke, and of the East Indies, which are possessed by them unto this day. The Citie from whence the Castilians doe set forth their ships to the West Indies, is * Senill, called in Latin Hispalis. Another great citie in Spaine, is * Toledo, where the Archbishopricke is, the richest spirituall dignitie of Christendome, the Papacy only excepted.

In the time of Damianus a Goes, there were reckoned to be in Spaine 4 Archbishopricks of great worth, 3, other inferior, and 40. Bishopricks; as also in Portugall 3. Archbishopricks and 8. Bishopricks He reckoneth vp also in Spaine (besides the great Officers of the Crowne) 17. Dukes, 41. Marquesses, 87 Earles or Count, and 9. Vicounts: as also in Portugal (besides the Officers of the Crowne) 6. Dukes, 4, Marquesses, 19. Earles, and one Vicount. In Spaine heesaith are 7. Vniuersities. The Countrey is but drie, and so consequently barren, in comparison of some other places. What commodities it doth yeeld, it may be seene in the Treatise of Damianus a Goes, which he calleth his Hispania.

Not onely this great and large Countrey heretofore divided into so many kingdomes, is now under one absolute King, but that King also is Lord of many other Territories: as namely of the kingdome of Naples in Italy, & the Dutchy of Millain, of the Iles of Sicily, Sardinia, Maiorque Minorque Euisa; in the mid land sea, of the Hands of the Canaries in the Atlantique, besides divers strong Townes, and goodly Hauens in Barbarie,

within

within and without the Straits. On the backe fide of Africke he commands much on the frontiery, belides the Islands adjoyning to the maine land. In the We-Rerne Indies he hath Mexico, Peru, Brafill, large Territories, with the Islands of the South, and the North sea. And Philip the second getting Portugall as a Dowrie to that forc't Marriage, got also all the dependances of that Crowne, in Africke, the East Indies, and the Atlantique sea; the Townes of Barbarie and the East Indies willingly submitting themselues vnto him, but the Terceras he won by force at the first and second expedition: so if we consider the huge tract of ground that perie of the is vnder this Kings Dominion, we will say that the * E npery of the King of Spaine is in that respect the the greatest largest that now is or ener was in the world. 10/19/06/20 35

The Em Kingdome of Spaine, in the Chr. (il ftian world

reaker of the Vexes a

BOHE next Countrey is * France: which is * France bounded on the West with the Perenie how boun-Hils: on the North, with the English Seas: ded, on the East with Germanies on the South east, with the Alperhils: on the South

West with the Mediterranean Sea, YHELU I to 21011800

* The Kingdom of France is for one entire thing, one * France. of the most rich and absolute Monarchies of the world; one of the hauing both on the North and South fide; the Sea most abstanding very convenient for profit of Navigation, solute and the Land it selfe being ordinarily verie fruitfull : of the The confideration whereof caufed Francis the first world King of France to compare this Kingdome alone to all the Dominions and Signiories of Charles the 3. Emperour: for when the Herauld of the fayd Charles bidding defiance

defiance to King Francis, did give his Maichy the title of Emperour of Germany, King of Castile, Arragon, Naples Sicilie, &c. Francie commanded his Herauldto call him fo often King of France, as the other had Titles by all his Countries; implying, that France alone was of as much strength and worth, as all the Countries which theother had notes to entitie 15 1

Concerning this argument, fee the warlike and politique discourses of Monsieur de la Noue. He who writeththe Comentaries of Religion, and state of France, doth shew, that when there had beene of late in France in the dayes of Francis the second, & Charles the ninth, three * civill wars, which had much ruinated the glory and beauty of that Kingdome; when a little before the great massacre in the yeare 1572. there had been peace in that Country scant full two yeares, yet so great is theriches and happinesse of that Kingdome, that in that short time, all things were renewed and repaired againe, as if there had never bin any such desolation.

* Civill warres in France.

Revenue of the France exceeding great.

The* Revenue of the Crowne of France is exceeding great; by reason of the Taxes and Impositions which Crowne of thorow the whole Kingdom are 12'd vpon the subjects: for their Sizes and Toules doe exceed all Imposts and tributes of all the Princes of Christendome; in as much as there are few things there yled, but the King hath a commodity affuing out of them; and not onely from matters of Luxury, as in other states, but from such things as be of necessity, as Flesh, Wood, Salt, &c. It is supposed at this day, that there be in the Kingdome thirty thousand men, who are vinder officers, and make a good part of their bining by gathering of the Kings tribute: This is much increased no doubt in these latter times; but yet of old it was fo in great menfure, which canfed that speech of Muximilian the Emperour, as tobannes Auentinus witnesseth de bello Turcico, who Gid, that the Emperout of Germanie was Rex regum, meaning

meaning that his Princes were fuch great men : The King of Spaine was Rex hominum, because his people would obey their Prince in any reasonable moderation: The King of England was Rex Diabolarum, because the subjects had there divers times, deprived their Kings of their Crownes and dignity: But the King of France was Rex asmorum, in as much as his people did beare very heavy burthens of Taxes & Impolitios. * In . In Proces this kingdome of France is one great milery to the lub- the offices ieds, that the places & offices of inflice, are ordinarily of Iuffice bought & fold: the beginning wherof was this; Lewis bought and fold, to the the 12. who was called a Father of the Country, being great mife. to pay the debts of his predecessour, Charles the 7. rie of the (which were very great) and entending to recouer vn- people to France the Dukedome of Millaine, & minding not to burthen his people furthen then was need thought it a good course to set at sale all the offices of the Crowne; but with the places of Iustice hee did not meddle; but his fucceffours after him tooke occasion also to make great profit of them, witnesse the Authour contra Machianel. li. 1 . cap. 1. * By the customes of that Country, flome of the King of France hath not that absolute power to France for muster & presse out souldiers, as in England, and some mustering other places of Christendome the Princes haue: But and pressing the manner is, that when the King will fer forward any of fouldiers, military fernice, he fendethabroad his Edicts, or caufeth in Cities, & good Towns, the Drum to be strucken vp, and who foeuer will voluntarily follow, he is inrolled: Notwithstanding he wanteth few souldiers , because the Noble, and Gentlemen of France, doe hold it their duty and highest honour, both to attend the King vnto the wars, & to beare their owne charges yearely, for many months. The person of the King of France hath in former time bin reputed so sacred, that Guicciardine faith of them, that their people have regarded them in respect of devotion, as if they had beene demy gods. And Machinel in his Questions vpo Linie; saith, that

that they doted so vpon their kings, that they thought cuery thing did become them which they did: and that nothing could be more difgracefull then to give any intimation that fuch, or fuch a thing, was not weldone by their King. Butthis opinion is now much decayed, the Princes of the blood are in the next ranke vnder the King himselfe.

*Paris the chiefe City of France.

There be many very rich & goodly * Cities in France, but the chiefest of al is Paris, called Lutetia, quasi Luto sita, as some haue merrily spoken: which place is especially honored; first, by the presence of the King, most commonly keeping Court & residence there:secondly, by the great store of goodly houses, wherof part belong to Noblemen, & part are houses of Religion: thirdly, by the Vniuersity, which is incomparably the greatest, most ancient, & best filled of all France: fourthly, in that it is the chief Parliamet City of that kingdom; without the ratification of which Parliament at Paris. Edicts and Proclamations comming from the King, are not held authenticall: fiftly, by the great trafficke of all kinde of Merchandize, which is ysed in that place.

The Parliament Cities in France, are places where their Termes are kept, and in seuerall prouinces, are 7. vnto which the causes of inferior Courts within their distinct Provinces, may be brought by Appeale; but the Parliament of Paris hath that prerogative, that appeales from all Courts of the Kingdome doe lie there. That which we cal our Parliamet in Englad, is amongst them tearmed Conventus Ordinum, or the States.

France in ancient time (as Cafar reporteth in the first of his Comentaries * was deuided into 3. parts; Aquitania, which was towards the west: Celtica, towards the France was north & west: & Belgica, which is towards the north. deuided in. Belgium is somtime called Gallia inferior, and somtimes Germania inferior, but we commonly cal it the Low-contries ! the government whereof at this day, is not at all

*The kingdome of to three parts,

vnder

vnder France: but Gallia Celtica, and Aquitania are yn-

der the French King.

The ncient inhabitants of this Countrey, were the * Gaules, who possessed not onely all that we now call *Gaules, the France, being the greatest part of that the Romans cal- ancient inled Gallia Transalpina, but also a good part of ftaly, France, which they called Gallia Cifalpina, a people whose beginnings are voknowne: this of them is certaine, that they were a Nation of valour; for they not onely fackt Rome, but also carried their conquering Armes into Greece, where they fate downe, and were called by the

name of Gallo-grecians, or Galathians.

Some report also, that they entred into Spaine, and subdued and inhabited that part which was called Lusitania, now Portugallia: but howsoeuer their former victories and greatnes, they were by Julius Cafar fubdued, and made a prouince of the people of Rome, and so continued under the Roman Empire, till about soure huudred yeares after Christ; when in the ruine and dismembring of the Romane Empire, the French inuaded Gaule, and erected a Monarchy, which hath continued to this day in the succession of 64. Kings, of three feuerallraces: that is to fay, the Meroningians, Carolouingiens, and Capeningiens, about 1200 yeares, and flouritheth under Lewes the 13 the now raigning King of France.

Although the French have done many things worthily out of their owne Countrey in the East, against the Saracens, although they have for a while held Sicily, the kingdome of Naples, the Dutchy of Millaine, yet it hath beene observed of them, that they could neuer make good their footing beyond the Alpis, or France one in other forreine Regions; howbeit in it selfe * France of the strong is one of the strongest Kingdomes in all Europe at this day.

That which we commonly call the Low-Countries; *Of the low

geft kingdoms in all EHYOPE. con- Countries,

17 Jeuerall Proginces.

"Note.

Containing containeth 17 feuerall prouinces; wherof the most pare have fenerall Titles and governors: as the Dukedome of Brabant, the Earldome of Flaunders, &c. Of which the inheritance at seueral times did fall on daughters, who being married vnto the heire of some of the other prouinces, did in the end bring the whole country into one entire gouernment, which was commonly called by the name of the Dukedome of Burgundy: and yet fo, that in the vniting of them together, it was by composition agreed, that the seuerall Provinces should retaine their scuerall ancient lawes and liberties, which is the reason yeelded, why some of those Prouinces in our age, think themselues freed fro obedience vnto the king of Spaine, vnto whom by inheritance they did descend; because he hath *violated their liberties, to the keeping wherof at the first composition he was bound. When this whole countrey did belong vnto the Crowne of Fraunce, the Dukedome of Burgundy was bestowed by Philip de Vatois, King of France, vnto Iohn de Valois, a younger son of his from whom by discent it came at last to Charles the bold otherwise proud, Duke of Burgundy, who left one only daughter, and she was maried to Maximilian the Emperour, of the house of Austria, from whom the inheritance descended vnto Charles the 5. Emperour, who yeelding it ouer to his fon Philip the 2. did charge him to intreat that people well; which he forgetting to do, vnder pretence of rooting out the profession of Religion, did intangle himselfe, and all that country with a very long, bloody, and wearifome warre.

There is no part of Europe, which for the quantity of the ground, doth yeeld so much riches & commoditie, Theriches as the Low-countries doe, besides their infinite store of of the States Shipping, wherein they exceed any Prince of Chriin generall. Stendom. They were in time past accounted a very heauy dull people, & vnfit for the wars, but their continuall combating with the Spaniards, hath made them now

very ingenious, full of action, and managers of great causes appertaining to fights, either by fea or land. The 17. Prouinces are thele; Brabant, Gelderland, Artois, Va- The names lencois, Luxemburg, Flaunders, Henault, Lile, Namurce, of the 17. Holland, Zealand, Tornabum, Tornacetium, Mechlin, VL Prouinces, treet, and the East and West Freezland.

France hath many petty governments that doe border vpon it; as the Dukedome of Sauoy, the State of the Switzers, the Dukedome of Loraine, the Burgundians, or Wallens; against all which, the King is forced to keepe his frontier townes.

There is nothing more famous in this kingdome, then the * Salike law: wherby it is prouided, that no woman, * The Salike nor the heire of her (as in her right) shal inioy the crown Law. of France, but it goeth alwayes to the heire male.

The Author of the Commentaries against Machiavel, reputeth it a great bleffing of God, that they have the Salike law in France: and that not fo much (faith he)because women by the infirmitie of their sex are vnfit to gouerne, for therein many men who have enjoyed kingdoms, have been, and are very defective: but becauseby that meanes; the crowne of France is neuer endangered by marriage of a foreiner, to come under the subjection of a Stranger. And this is the opinion of P bilip de Comines in the 8. Booke of his Comentaries. This Law is very ancient among them, so that it cannot certainly be defined when it was enacted: but * by vertue thereof, * By this law, Ed. 3. Edward the third King of England, and his heires were King of Eng. cut off from inheriting the crowne of France, whereun- land was to by marriage of a daughter, he was heire in generall. put by the And by reason of this Law, Henry the fourth, now King Crowne of of France, rather injoyeth that dominion, then the fonne France. of the Duke of Loragne, who was Heerer of blood, by descending from the elder daughter of King from the second.

The Switzers are a people called in old time Helacij, * The who Suvirgers,

Of Germante.

*The Swir who have no * Noblemen, or Gentlemen among them, but onely the Citizens of their Townes, the yearely zers go-Officers whereof, and their Councell, doe gouerne their uernment State.

* 23. Cities, or Cantons land.

There are in * Switzerland 23. cities or townes, which they call their Cantons, although some rather thinke in Suvitar- that name properly doeth fignifie the Rulers of those Townes: and of them some doe retaine to this day the Romillo Religion, but some others have embraced the Gospell. The Countrey where they line, is not very fertile: and being far from any Seas, they have no vent for their people, but by anding them forth as hyred Souldiers, which for their pay doe fight oftentimes in Italy and France, and sometimes in Germanie. Neere vnto one part of them Randeth * Geneva, which is chalenged by the Duke of Sanoy, to have heretofore belonged to his dominion: but they pretend themselues to bee a free Citie, and by the helpe of Protestant Princes, but especially by some of the Heluetians, doe so maintaine it. *Inthis place there is a rare Law, that if any malefactor, who hath fled out of his owne Country, be conuinced of any grieuous crime, he suffereth there, as if he were in his owne Countrey: which they are forced to doe, because their Citie would bee full of all forts of Runnagates, in as much as they stand on the Confines of divers Princes and States.

Geneva.

A rare, good, and excellent Law.

Of Germanie.

how bounded_

He next Countrey vnto France on the East fide, is Germany, * which is bounded on the West with France, & the Low Countries: on the North with Denmark & the Danish seas: on the East with Prusia, Polonia, and Hungary: on the SouthSouth-East, with Istria, and Illiricum; on the South.

with the Alpe-bils, and with Italy.

The Gouernor generall of this Country, is called the Emperour of Germanie, * who is chosen by three spirituall Princes, the Archbishop of Collin, called Coloniensis, the Archbishop of Ments, called Meguntinus, and the Arch-bishop of Treners, called Trenerensis; and three temporall Princes, the Duke of Saxonie, the Marqueste of Brandenburge, and the Counte Palatine of Rhene: which if they cannot agree, as to make a Maior part in their Election, then the King of Bohemia hath alfo a voyce, whereof it commeth to be faid, that there bee

seuen Princes Electors of the Empire.

The manner of the * choyse of the Emperour, was established by a Decree, which is commonly called nor of E-Bulla aurea, which was made by Charles the fourth Emperour of Germanie, and King of Bohemia, wherein hee doth set downe all the circumstances of the Election of the Emperour, and appointeth the King of Bohemia to be Sacri imperij archipincerna, which is the Cup-bearer: The three Bishops of Colen, Ments, and Treners, to be the Archchancellors of the three fenerall parts of the Empire: the Counte Palatine of Rhene, to be Sacri imperij archidapifer, which should have the setting on of the first dish; the Duke of Saxony, to be Sacrimperij archimarascallus, whose office it is to beare the fword, and the Marquesse of Brandenburge, to bee Sacri imperij Archi-Camerarius, or great Chamberlaine; all which Offices they sapply on the day of the Emperours Coronarions original name Route and many saw

11 appeares bigall the Roman Stories . that in times *past the Empire went somtimes by successio, as vnto the sonnes of Confrantine, and Theodofius, sometimes by sometime Election, & that either of the Senate, or of the fouldiers, who offetimes allo in mutiny did elect men ynworthy, fometimes yet fuch as fitted their purpole: But now of late, the by Election,

The Gonerpour of Germanie is the Empire.

* Who be the feauen Electors.

pire went by fuccelsion and

Electors

Of Germanie.

Blectors doe choose some Prince of Christendome, who hath otherwise a Dominion of his owne, which may helpe to backe out the Empire, and therein of late hath appeared the great cunning of that which we call. The bouse of Austria, whose greatest title within this 300. years, was to be a mean Count of a mean place, namely, the County of Hafpurg. But fineethat time, they have fo planted & ftrengthened themselves, that there have bin seuen or eight Emperors lately of that family; but the Empire is not tied vnto them, as may appeare by the possibility, which the Duke of Saxonie, and Francis the Great, King of France had to ascend to that dignity.

When Charles the fift was chosen Emperor, one of the meanes whereby the possession hath beene continued to that house, hath beene the electing of some one to be Rex Romanorum, whilst another of his Family was Emperour, which Charles the fift effected in his life time for his brother * Ferdinandus, who after succeeded him; and that hath beene the attempt of Albertus late Cardinall, & now Arch-duke of Austria, that he might be established in the hope of the Empire, during the life of his brother Rodolphus the second, now Emperour and King of Bohemia. Rex Romanorum, is he, who is far already inuested in title to the Empire, so that vpon the death, refignation, or deposition of the then being Emperour,

he is immediatly to succeed.

* Gafar, or pery Imperator.

* Ferdinana

Empereur.

He who is now Emperour of Germanie, is called * Ca-Remani Im. Sar, or Romani imperij Imperator, but very improperly: in as much as the case is farre different from that which was when the Roman Empire did flourish, for then the Territories thereof were very great; all under the regiment of one man, vnleffe it pleased him to associate to himself some other But * Theodosius did divide the Empire into two Soueraignries, which were called the East and West Empires, and made Constantinople to be the chiefe Seate of Arcadias, one of his fonnes: and Rome

* The Empire denided by The. odofius.

to be the principall Citie of Honorius the others which Westerne Empire continued in his glory but a while: for the Goths and Lombards, and other barbarous people, did both ouer-runit; and as good as extinguisht it; in the which case it continued to the dayes of Charles the Great, who reuined againe : but although there was some show of Dominion belonging vnto him in Italy, yet his principall residence was in France, and his fuccessors after him remooued it into Germanie: fo that that properly he is now to be called Imperator Germano. rum. It was a great * policy of the Bishops of Rome, * A great that the Emperor was wrought to leave Italy, & keepe Pollicie in himselfe in Germanie : for the Popes did not like to haue of Rome. a strong neighbour so necre, who might at his pleasure chastise or depose them, if he saw good. And the cunning of those Popes was such also, that they weakned the State of the Emperor exceeding much in Germanie, by gining great exemptions to the Princes thereof, in fo much that * Munster rightly complaineth.

The Emperor beareth the Spread. Eagle with two heads, noting the East and West Empire: but (saith he) one of the Heads is quite pulled off, and so be almost all the Feathers; and in the other Head, although life remai-

neth, yet there is little spirit or vigour.

Surim in his Commentaries of the yeare 1530 reporteth, that to the Emperor of Germanie belongeth three Crownes: the one of Siluer, which intendeth the Kingdome of Germanie: the second of Iron, which is for the Kingdome of Lumbardie, and the third of Gold, which is for the facred Roman Empire.

In Germanie all are at a kind of commandement of the * Moft of ' Emperor: but most of the * Princes otherwise take on the Princes them as absolute governours in their dominions; so that of Germanie they have libertie of Religiothey do make Lawes, they take on them as ab-doe raise souldiers, they doe stampe money with their solute goowne Pictures as absolute Princes: so doth the Duke of uernour.

MunRers complaint.

Of Germanie.

Saxony, the Arch-bishop of Colen, and the rest.

· How they came by that great ftrength,

The Princes of Germanie came to that great * strength of theirs, by meanes of a bale and inferiour man, who afpyring to the Empire (whereof hee was vnworthy) was content to release vnto the Princes almost all kind of their service and dutie; so that their subiection fir ce that time, is little more then titulary, yeelding only verie small maintenance to the Empire, either in tribute, souldiers, or otherwise: and albeit sometimes they refule not to come by themselves, or their agents, to the Dyets and Parliaments holden by the Emperour, yet that is as much for the lafegard of themselues from the inualion of the Turke, who is not farre from them, as for any other respect; and the pay which they allow in fuch cases, is rather held by them to be a contribution, then any imposition to be admitted by duty: and yet there is extant a booke, where the particulars are mentioned, how the Princes and free Cities are bound to maintaine vpon their owne charge 3842. Horses, and 16200. Foote, for the service of the Emperour, when hee shall see cause; but how small a trifle is that in respect of the strength of so huge a Country?

of German

* The Princes themselves are so strong many of them, Arength of that they dare encounter with any who oppugne them, the Princes in so much, that wheras Charles the fift was (doubtlesse) the greatest Emperour that had bin from the dayes of Charles the Great; yet the Duke of Saxonie, and the Lant sgrave of Hasia, with some few Cities which were confederate with them, did dare to oppose themselues against the said Charles; and entring the field with him, did oftentimes put him to great inconveniences: yea, it is supposed by some, that how soener he had a hand vpon these two, yet his inability to match the ruffling of some of those Princes, was not the least cause, why he refigned the Empire to his brother Ferdinando.

The manner of Germany is, that the Title of Nobility which

which is in the Father, commonly is imparted to all the "The Tale Sonnes: fothat every Son of a Duke of Saxony, is called Duke of Saxony: & enery child of the Counte of Manffield, is honoured by the name of Counte or Counteffe of Mansfield: but in the eldest House the chiefe linelyhood doth remaine, for keeping vpright the dignitie of the Family.

There are also free States, and Cities, which have the Free States fame authoritie, as Argentine, Francford, and other.

and Cities.

This is to be * noted of the Germanes, that they may boast this aboue other more Westernly Nations of Enrope, that they are an vnmixed Nation: for whereas the Lombards and Gothes at severall times have set down in Italy, and mixed themselves with the people thereof; the Gothes, Vandales, and Sarazens in Spaine; the Francks in Gaule, or France, and the Normans also; the Saxons, Angles, Danes, and Normans in Great Britaine; they have been free from such inundation and mixture; yea, many of the people that have inflicted and inhabited these other Nations have come from thence; so that therein Germany hath an advantage of these other Nations that haue been subject hereunto.

*A note worthy of obscruation

Of Italie.

where you was a property of the contraction

N the South fide of the Alpes and Ger. manie, lyeth Italie, ftretching it felfe out at Scittations length toward the South, and East. It hath of Italy deon the South fide, the Iland of Sicilia: on the East, that part of the Mediterranean,

which is called Mare Adviatioum, or Mare Superum; which feuereth Italy from Gracia: on the west fide, that part of the Mediterraneum which is called Mane Tyrwhenum, or Mare Inferum : and the upper or more Noreberne

to scorbid

therne part of it neere Liguria, Mare Ligusticum.

This Country for the figure therof, is by some likened vnto a long lease of a tree. It hath in the middle of it, which goeth all in length a mightie Mountaine, named Mons Apennium, which is likened vnto the Spina, or Ridgebone of the backe. Out of this hill springeth divers rivers, which run on both sides of it, into the Adri-

aticke, and Tyrrhene, or Tuscane seas.

As in other countries, so in ftaly, in times past, there were divers several people, & several provinces, like our Shires in England, & so there be at this day; but the main division of Italy is properly into *foure parts, as in our age we do account it. The first Lombardy, which lieth to the North. The second Tuscane, which boundeth toward the Mediterranean sea, which way Corsica the Iland lieth. The third is the Land of the Church, which is the Territory of the Bishop of Rome; and containeth in it that which is called Romania. The fourth is Naples; and in this division now is all Italy comprehended.

The North part of this fully is that, which in ancient time was called Gallia Togata, or Gallia Cifalpina, inhabited then by the Frenchmen. It is now called Longobardia, or Lombardy: wherein stand many rich Gouernements, as the Dukedome of Millain, of Mantua, of Florence, and other. It is for the pleasantnesse thereof, in respect of the soyle, ayre, waters, and great varietie of Lombardy, wines, and fruits, likened now by some, to Paradice, * or

the Garden the Garden of God.

In this Italy, which was heretofore one entire government, in the florishing estate of the Romans, are now many absolute States & Princedoms, by the great policy of the Bishop of Rome, who thought it the best way to make himselfe great, to weaken the Empire. So he bath not only driven the Emperor out of al Italy into Germany, but hath diminished his Maiesty in both, by making so many petty gonernements, which hold themselves sources in the superior of the Romany petty gonernements, which hold themselves

feely divided into foure parts,

*The policy of the Bishops of Rome.

foueraigne Rulers, without relation to any other.

As there are many States in Italy, so one of the chiefest are the Venetians, called Refp. Veneturum, * or the State of of Venice Venice; because they are not governed by any one, but by their Senate & Gentlemen; although they have a Duke, with whose stampe their money is coyned, and in whose name all their executions of Iustice aredone. But this Duke is every way limited by the State. A Level Land

* This Citie of Venice, which ioyneth to a corner of *The Citie Lombardy, standeth in Astuarium, or shallow of earth, in the North part of the Adriaticke Sea so safely, that it is held innincible. There is in it but one Street of firme land into the other the sea doth flow at every tyde. They haue bin a great & rich State, not only possessing much in Italy, as Padua their Vniuersity, & other things which still they doe, but a great part of Illiricum, and many rich Ilands in the Mediterraneum, as Candie, called commonly Creta, Cyprus, Zazinthus, and other.

But Cyprus wastaken from them a little before that fight at Sea, wherein Don Iohn of Austria, together with the Venetians, had so renowned a victory against the

Turke at the fight neere Lepanto.

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The * impouerishing of their State, hath partly been * The Penes by the incroching of the Turke, but especially by the de- tians impecaying of that traffique which they had to Alexan- ucrished. dria in Egypt for their Spices, and other riches of Persia, Arabia, and the East Indies. Since the course of the Portugals to those Easterne Countries hath been by Sea, by the backfide of Africa.

These Venetians, which in times past were great warriors, do now altogether decline enmity, or hostility with all other Princes adioyning, & therfore by all means do take vp quarrels, and cease controversies by wisdomand patience, temporizing with the Turke, the K. of Spaine, *The exceland the Emperor, who are most like to offend them. lency of

courfe uernment.

* The manner of their government, and the excellent their go-

Of Italie.

course which they have in chusing their Duke, is written by Conturenus, & fome other of their countrymen. When they doe make any warres, they feldome fend forth any Generall of their owner but entertaine some Prince of Hall who is renowned for the wars.

*In Tombardie Randeth Millaine.

In Lombardy Standethalfo the * Dukedom of Millain, 2 most rich & pleasant thing, which sometime had bin gouerned by a Duke of their own, but of late hath bin poffelled by the Spaniard, & fortime by the French, & is now in the gone ment and possession of the King of Spaine.

*Tuscaine. Florence.

In * Tuscaine, the chiefe Citie and commander of all the rest, is * Florence, where is supposed to be the best language of fully, called the Vulgar Italian: and the most circumfped policy of all the gouerments of Christendome, which hath much bin increased since the time of Machiauel, who was Secretary, or Recorder to that state. This was in times past a free Citie, but of late by the policy of the family of the Medices, it is brought vnder the subjection of a Duke, which raigneth as an absolute Prince; and by little and little, hath so incroched on his owne Citizens and neighbours round about him, that * The great he hath gotten to be called, (and that not vnworthily) Magnus Dux Hetrurie, or * the great Duke of Tuscaine.

Dukeof Tulcaine.

A great part of the riling of the family of the Medices, which are now Dukes of Florence, may bee ascribed to the conning carriage of themselves; but it hath beene much advanced forward by their felicitie, in having two Popes together of that house, which were Lee the tenth, and Clement the seuenth, who by all meanes laboured to stablish the government of their Country vpon their kindred; and it made not the least accesse thereunto, that affinitie was contracted by them with the Kings of France, when Katherine de Medices, Neece to Pope Clement the 7. was married to the yonger Sonne of Francis the first, whose elder brother dying, that yonger came to bee King of France, by the name of Henry the fecond:

feconds for as in the time of her Husband she layd the foundation of her afpiring to after the death of the faid husband, when the bare the name of the Outene - Alether. This Queene Mother swaied all at her pleasure in France; during the successing raigne of henthree fonnes, Francis the fecond Charles the ninth and Henrie the third in all which time and doubt. The promoted Florence and the Plorentines to her vttermoft.

A good part of Italy is under the * Bishop of Rome, * A great which is commonly called, The land of the Churche where the Pope is a Prince absolute, not only spiritual, Bishop of as elsewhere he claimeth, but also temporall; making Rome Lawes requiring Tribute rayling fouldiers, and exe-

cuting Iustice as a Monarch. A VIA HO 20 1 WE STR.

The Bishops of Rome doe pretend that Constantine the Great, did bestow voon them the Citie of Rome, together with divers other Cities and Townes neere adjoyning, and the demeanes of them all, to be as the Patrimony of Saint Peter, as many times they do toarm it. But Laurentius Valla, in his fet Treatife of this argument, hath displayed the false hood of that pretence; and in truth; the greatnesse of the Popes hath * risen first by Phocas, who killing his Master the Em- "The man. peror of Rome, & being favoured by the Bishop of that ner of the See, & lo aspyring himself to the Empire, did in recom- Popes pence therof fuffer the Bishop of Rome to be proclaimed greatnesse. Univer fall Billion; and of likeli hood gave vnto him formwhat to maintaine his effate : And afterward king Pipin of France, and Charlesthe Great his fon, getting (by means of the faid Bishop) the Kingdome of Evance, and the one of them to the Empire did bellow good pollessions upon the Papacy sand fince that time the Popes hand had fo much wit, as by destruction of the Princes of Italy, by encrocking on the fauour of others, the great Monarchs of Europe, and by shair warbes and other devises; to keeperand increase that Izand of the D/2 Church. XXXXIIII.

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Of Italie.

Church, which in our times is well enlarged, by the pollicy of Clement the eight, late Pope; who hath procured that the Dukedome of Ferrara, is or shall be shortly added vnto his Dominion.

* Rome the chiefe Refidence of the Pope.

The chiefe residence of the Bishop of Rome, is Rome it selfe, which was first founded by Romulus, and afterwards foincreased by others who tucceeded him, that it was built vpon feuen hils, and hath had onely raigning in it feuen Kings ; and hath bin ruled by feuen feuerall forts of chief Gouernment; that is, Kings, Confuls Decemuiri, Tribunes of the people, Dictators, Emperours, and as elfe vince he claimed, beenforempoist; masqo Proper

The first encroched on the neighbours about them in Italy, afterwards on al fealy, Sicily, & some of the Hands; till at length it proued to be the Lady & chief Mistriffe of the World; whole incredible wealth & greatneffe, in men, treasure, shipping, and armor, was so huge, that it did euen finke under the wealth of it felfe. Whereupon after divers Civill wars, as betweene Marius & Sylla, Pompey and Cafar, with others, it was at length renoked vnto one absolute and imperial government. The Malefty wherof notwithstanding was afterward somwhat impaired by the building of Constantinople, which was erected, or rather inlarged by Constant me the great, and callednoua Roma. But when the division was made of the East and West Empire it received a greater blow; yet the maine ouerthrow of it was, when the Gothes & Vandals entred taly, facked it, & possessed it at their owne pleasure; so that it was (for a time)almost quite forsaken, & had no inhabitants, till the Bishops of Rome did make meanstagather together fome to people it again: and fince those times ; a good part of the old building spon the Hils, bath bin quite decaied & ruinated, and that Rome which now may be called (in comparison of the old)new Rame, is built on a lower groud, where the place was, which in timespast was termed Campus Church. Martins, Martim, very neere vnto Tyber the River, which too wel appeareth by the fudden inundations of that Tyber; destroying and spoiling men, cattell, and houses, as very lately to their great loffe was experimented.

The Bishops of Rome, as somtimes for their pleasure or profit; they doe withdraw themselves vnto Bologna, or some other Towns of Italy: So the time was when they remoued their Court voto Auignosa City in France Rading neere the Mediterranean sea, & not far from Marfiles in Province: where continuing for the space of 70. years, they so afflicted the City of Rome, for lacke ofrefort (which is very great when the Popes is there) that the Italians to this day doe remember that time, by the name of the Captinity of Babilon, which cotinued (as appeareth by the Scriptu e) for 70. years. Who so looketh on the description laid down by the holy Ghost in the Reuclation shal see, that theWhore of Babilon there metioned, can be understood of no place, but the Giry of Rome.

In the South part of Italy lyeth the Kingdome of * Naples, which is a Country verie rich, and full of all kinde of pleasure, abundant in Nobility; whereof com- South part meth to be said that prouerbe, Naples for Nobility, of Italy. Rome for Religion, Millaine for Beauty, Florence for

Policy, and Venice for Riches. This was heretofore ruled by a King of their own, till the time of Ioane Queene of Naples, who by deed of gift, did first grant that Kingdome to the Kings of Arragon in Spaine, & afterward by will, with a reuocation of the former grant, did bequeath it to the house of Anioy in France. Since which time, the Kingdome of Naples hath sometimes bin in the hands of the Spaniard, fomtimes possessed by the French, and is now under the *The King of Spaine; ynto this is annexed also the Dukedom Dukedome of * Calabria.

This Kingdome of Naples lyeth so neere to some part of Gracia, which is now in possession of the Turke, that .

lieth in the

Hair

of Calabria.

Of Denmarke, Sweden and Norway.

it may justly be feared, least at sometime or other, the said Turke should make invasion thereunto, as indeed he hath offered divers times, and sometimes hath landed men, to the great terror of all Italy: but for the preventing of that mischiese, the King of Spaine is inforced to keepe a good sleete of Gallies continually at Otranto, where is the neerest passage from Italy into Greece. This part of Italy was it which in times past was named Magno Gracia, but in latter ages it hath been unproperly called one of the Sicilies, which was reprodued long since by Aneas Silvins in his 12. Epistle, and yet till of late time the Kings of Spaine have beene tearmed Kings of both the Sicilies.

* Divers Prince-' domes and flates of Isaly *There be moreouer in Italy, many other Princedoms and States, as the Dukedome of Ferrara, the Dukedome of Mantua, the Dukedome of Vrbine, the Dukedome of Parma and Placentia: The State of Luca, the State of Genua, commonly called the Genowaies, which are gouerned by their Senate, but have a Duke as they have at Venice. There be also some other, by which meanes, the glory and strength of Italy is decayed.

Of Denmarke, Sweden and Norway.

Benmerks scituation.

*Denmarke lieth on the North; into the middle of which land, the sea breaketh in by a place called the Sound. The impost of which passage bringeth great riches, as an ordinary tribute vnto the King of Denmarke. This is a Kingdome, and ruled by an absolute gouernour.

On the North & East side of Denmarke, lieth Suezia, comonly called * Sweden, or Swethe; which is also a kingdome of it selfe: Where the King professeth himselfe to be Rex Succorum, Gothorum, & Vandaloru: Wherby we may know that the Gothes and Vandales, which in times

* Suveden.

past

Of Denmarke, Sweden, and Norway.

past did waste Italy, and other nations of Christendome,

did come out of this countrey.

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This whole country which containeth in it Noruegia, Suezia, and some part of Denmarke, is, Peninsula, being very much compassed about with the Sea: and this is it. which in Olans Magnus, & Ioannes Magnus, is tearmed Archiepiscopus Vpsalensis; as also in some of the more ancient Writers, is called Scandinania: on the North and West side of Sweden, lieth Noruegia, or Norway, which is Noruegia, or at this day under the government of the K. of Denmark, Norvay. although heretofore it hath bin a free kingdom of it felf.

Beyond Norway toward Rußia, on the Northerne sea, lieth Scrichinia, beyond that Biarmia, then Happia, or * Hapland, a poore and cold countrey, neere Sinus Boddiens, whereof there is little to bee spoken, but that it is faid to be subject to the great Knez, or Duke of Musconie. But of thefe afterward.

Within the Sound, on the East part of the Sea, lyeth *Dantzike, about which are the townes of the Haustmen, *pantzike. confederates and allies vnto the King of Denmarke.

These are very rich townes, by reason of marchandife which downe the Rivers they receive out of Polomia, and transport into other parts of Christendome, through the Sound of the King of Denmarke. They live as free people, keeping amitie and entercourse with the Kings of Sweden and Denmarke, and with the Emperor of Germanie: but within these late yeares, Stephen Bacour, the king of Polonia doth chalenge them to be members of his Crowne and dignitie, and by warre forced them to capitulate with him.

There is no great thing to be noted in these countries, but that from Denmarke commeth much * corne, to the * Riches of supply of other parts of Christendome; & that from all Denmarke. these coutries, is brought great furniture for war, or for shipping, as masts, cables, steele, laddles, armor, gunpowder, and the like. And that in the feas adioyning to thefe

parts,

Of Russia, or Musconia.

* Their Religion. parts, there are fishes of much more monstrous shape then elsewhere are to be found; the people of those countries, are by their profession * Lucherans for Religion.

Of Russia, or Muscouia.

* Ruffia Ccituate.



N the East side of Sweden beginneth the dominion of the Emperour of Rusia, although Rusia, or Musconia it selfe * doe lie somewhat more into the East, which is a great and migh-

ty Monarchy, extending it selfe even from Hapland and Funmarke, many thousand miles in length, vnto the Ca-spian Sea: so that it containeth in it a great part of Eu-

rope, and much of Asia 21so.

Emperor of Russia.

The governor there, calleth himselfe * Emperor of Russia, Great Duke of Musconia, with many other Titles of princedomes & cities, whose dominion was very much enlarged by the Emperour not long since dead; whom in Russia they call fum Vasiliwich, in the Latin, Ioannes Basilides; who raigning long, and being fortunate in warr,

did very much inlarge this mightie dominion.

This man as in his younger dayes he was very fortunate, and added very much vnto the glory of his Ancestors, winning something from the Tartars, and something from the Christians in Liuenia, Lituania, and other confines of his Country: so in his latter age growing more vnweldy, and lesse beloued of his Subjects, hee prooued as vnfortunate; whereby it came to passe, that Stephen Bacour, King of Polonia, had a very great hand of him, winning from him large Prouinces, which hee before had conquered. Gregorie the thirteenth, Bishop of Rome, thinking by his intreatic for peace betweene those two Princes, to have wonne the whole Russian Monarchie to the Subjection and acknow-

Of Russia, or Muscoula.

acknowledgment of the Papacy, fent Robertsu Poffeni. *Poffeningen nus, a lesuite, (but yet a great States-man) as his Agent lesuite sent to take vp controuerfies betweene the Musconite, and by the Pope the King of Polonia; who preuayled to farre, as that hee drew them to tolerable conditions for both parties; but when hee began to exhort him to the accepting of the Romish faith, the Emperour being therefore informed by the English Embassadours (who he very much fauoured for his Lady and Mistresse Queene Elizabeths sake) that the Bishop of Rome was a proud Prelate, and would exercise his pretended authoritie so farre, as to make Kings and Princes hold his stirrop, yearo kisse his very feet, he vtterly, and with much scorne rejected all obedience to him. Wherunto, when Poffeninus did reply, that A fine exthe Princes of Europe indeed, in acknowledgement of cufe for the their subjection to him, as the Vicar of Christ, and successor of Saint Peter, did offer him that service, as to kisse his feet; but that the Pope remembring himselfe to bee a mortall man, did not take that honour as due vnto him selfe, but did vse to have on his pantophle, the Crucifixe, or picture of Christ, hanging vpon the Crosse; and that in truth he would have the reverence done thereunto: the * Emperour did grow into an exceeding rage, reputing his pride to be fo much the greater, when he would rours rage put the Crucifixe vpon his shooe; in as much as the Ruf- Pope. sians doe hold, that so holy a thing as that, is highly prophaned, if any refemblance of it be worne, but about the girdle.

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Posseuinus in a treatise written of his Embassage into that countrey, where he discoursing this whole matter, confesseth that he was * much afraid, lest the Emperour * Posseninus would have strucken him, & beaten out his braines with feare of the a shrewd Staffe which then he had in his hands, and did Emperour, ordinarily carry with him; and he had the more reason so to feare, because that Prince was such a tyrant, that hee had not only flaine, and with cruell torture put to death

to the Em-

*The Empeagainst the

Of Russia, or Muscouia.

very many of his subjects, & Nobility before, shewing himselfe more bruitishly cruell to them, then ever Nero or Caligula were among the Romanes: but he had with his owne hands, and with the same staffe, upon a small occasion of anger, killed his eldest son, who should have succeeded him in his whole Empire.

* These people very rude and volcarned

*The people of this country are rude and ynlearned, so that there is very little or no knowledge amongst them of any liberall or ingenious Art; yea, their very Priests, and Monkes, (whereof they have many) are almost vulettered, so that they can hardly doe any thing more then reade their ordinary Seruice: And the rest of the people are by reason of their ignorant education dull and vncapable of any high vnderstanding; but very superstitious, having many Ceremonies, and idotrous Solemnities: as the confecrating of their Rivers by their Patriarch at one time of the yeare, when they thinke themselves much sanctified by the receining of those hallowed Waters; yea, and they bathe their Horses and Cattell in them: and also the burying of most of their people with a paire of shooes on their feete, as supposing that they have a long journey to goe; and a Letter in their hand to S. Nicholas, whom they reverence as a speciall Saint, and think that he may give them entertainment, for their readier admission into heaven.

The Musconites generally have received the Christian Faith; but yet so, that rather they do hold of the Greeke, and the Easterne, then of the Westerne Romane Church.

The doctrines wherin the *Greeke Church differs from the Latine, are these: First, they hold that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father alone, and not from the Son. Secondly, that the Bishop of Rome is not the vniuerfall Bishop. Thirdly, that there is no Purgation. Fourthly, their Priests do marry; And fiftly, they do differ in diuers of their ceremonies, as in having foure Lents in the

* Difference betweene the Greeke and Latine Church

Of Russia, or Muscousa.

yeare, whereof they doe call our Lent, their great Lent. At the time of the Counsell of Florence, there was some shew made by the Agents of the Greeke Church, that they would have joyned in opinion with the Las tines: but when they returned home, their Country-men

would in no fort affent thereunto.

In the Northerneparts of the dominio of the Emperor of Rufia, which have lately bin joyned vnto his territories, as especially * Lapland, Biarmia, & there abouts, * The peothere are people so rude and heathenish, that (as Olam pleof Lap-Magnus writeth of the looke what locuer living thing land very they doe see in the morning at their going out of their doores, yea, if it be a bird, or a worm, or some such other creeping thing, they do yeeld a dinine worship, & reucrence therunto for al that day, as if it were some inferiour God. Damianus a Goes hath written a pretty Treatife describing the maners of those Lappians. The greatest part of the Coutry of* Rusia is in the winter to exceeding cold, that both the Rivers are frozen over, the Land couered with fnow, & fuch is the sharpnesse of the of the wea-Ayre, that if any goe abroad bare faced, it caufeth their ther in wim flesh in a short time to rot, which befalleth to the fingers ter. and toes of divers of them: therefore for a great part of Winter, they live in Stowes & Hot-houses: and if they be occasioned to go abroad, they vie many Furs; wherof there is great plenty in that Country, as also Wood to make fire : but yet in the Summer time, the face of the foile, & the ayre is very strangely altered, in so much that the Country feemeth hot, the Birds fing very merrily, and the Trees, Graffe, and Corne, in a fhort space do appeare to cheerefully, greene, and pleafant; that it is scant to be beleeved, but of them which have seene it. * Their building is most of wood, even in their chiefe * There City of Musco; in so much, that the Tartars (who lie in buildings of the Northeast of them, breaking oft into their coutries, wood, cuen vnto the very Musco, doe set fire on their Cities, which

The extraordinary **Charpnelle**

Of Rurssia, or Musconia.

which by reason of their woodden buildings, are quickly cestroyed.

* Their gouern-ment.

The maner of * government which of late years hath bin vied in Rusia is very barbarous, and little lesse then tyrannous: for the Emperous that last was, did suffer his people to be kept in great servility, and permitted the Rulers and chiefe Officers at their pleasures, to pill & ransacke the common sort; but to no other end, but that himselfe might take occasion (when he thought good) to call them to question for their misdemeanor, and so fill his owne coffers with sleecing of them: which was the same course the old Roman Emperours did vie, calling the deputies of their Provinces by the name of Spunges, whose property is to suck vp water, but when it is full, then it selfe is crushed, and yeeldeth forth liquour for the behalfe of another.

* The paffage by fea into this Country. * The passage by Sea into this Country, which was wont to be thorow the Sound, and so afterward by land, was first discovered by the English; who with great danger of the frozen seas, did first adventure to saile so far North, as to compasse Lapland, Finmarke, Scricfinia and Biarmia: and so passing to the East by Nona Zembla, halfe the way almost to Cathaio, have entred the River called Ob; by which they disperse themselves for marchandize, both by water and land, into the most parts of the dominion of the Emperour of Rusia.

* The first

* The first attempt which was made by the English, for the entrance of Musconia, by the North Seas, was in the daies of King Edward the sixt, at which time, the Merchants of London procuring leave of the King, did send forth Sir Hugh Willobie, with shipping & men, who went so far toward the North, that he coasted the corner of Scriefinia, and Biarmin, and so turned toward the East: but the weather proved so extreame, the snowing so great, & the freezing of the water so vehement, that his ship was set fast in the ice; and there he & his people

were

Of Russia, or Muscouia.

were frozen to death, and the next yeare some other comming from England, found both the ship and their bodies in it. & a perfect remembrance in writing of all things which they had done and discouered; where amongst the rest, mention was made of a Land which they had touched, which to this day is knowne by the name of Sir Hugh Willobies * Land. The Merchants of *Sir Hugh London did not defift to pursue this discouery, but have Land fo far prevailed, as that they have reached one halfe of the way, toward the East part of Chyna, and Cathaio; but the whole passage is not yet opened.

* This Empire is at this day, one of the greatest do. *This Emminions in the world, both for compasse of ground, and pire, one of the greatest for multitude of men; saying that it lyeth farre North, in the and so yeeldeth not pleasure or good traffique, with world.

many other of the belt scituated Nations.

Among other things which doe argue the magnificence of the Emperor of Rusia, this one is recorded by many who have travelled into those parts; that when the Great Duke is disposed to sit in his magnificence, besides great store of lewels, and abundance of Massie Plate both of Goldand Silver, which is openly shewed in his Hall, there doe fit as his Princes, & great Nobles, cloathed in very rich and sumptuous attire, divers Men, ancient for their yeares, very feemely of countenance, and graue, with white long beards, which is a goodly shew, besides the rich state of the thing. But Olaus . a man well experienced in those Northerne parts, a fay (how truely I cannot tell) that the manner of their fitting, is a notable fraud and cunning of the Rusian; in as much as they are not men of any worth, but ordinary Citizens of the granest, and semliest countenance, which against such a solemnity, are picked out of Musco, and other places adioyning, and haue robes put on them, which are not their owne, but are taken out of the Emperours Wardrope.

E 3

Of Spruce and Poland.

* Prusia, how scituate,



N Europe, on the East and North corner of Germany, lieth a country called * Prussia, in Latine most times Borussia, in English Prushen, or Spruse, of whom little is famous, saving that they were governed by

one, in a kinde of order of Religion, whom they call the Ground-Master: and that they are a meanes to keepe the Musconite, and the Turke from some other

parts of Christendome.

This Country is now grown to be a Dukedom, & the Duke therof doth admit traffique with our English: who going beyond the Hants towns, do touch vpon his coutry; and amongst other things doe bring from thence a kinde of Leather, which was wont to be vsed in Ierkins and called by the name of * Spruse-Leather-Ierkins.

Germany, lyeth * Polonia, or Poland, which is a King-dome differing from other in Europe; because the King there is chosen by Election out of some of the Princes neere adiopning, as lately Henry the third King of France. These Elections oftentimes doe make great factions there; so that in taking parts, they grow often there into civil warre.

The King of Polonia is almost continually in warre, either with the Muscouite, who lieth in the East and North-east of him; or with the Turke, who lieth on the South and South east; and sometimes also with the Princes of Germanie, whereupon the Poles doe common-

ly defire to choose warriors to their King.

In this Courry are none but Christians: but so, that liberty of al* religion is permitted, in so much, that there be Papists; Colledges of fesures, both of Lutherans and Calumists

Spruse:

* Polands scituation.

Their diuers Religions.

Of Hungaria, and Austria.

Calumifts in opinions, Anabaptifts, Arrians, and diners others.

But of late yeares, there hath bin made earnest motions in their Parliaments, that their colledges of * lefuits * They hate should be dissolved, and they banished out of that king- the lequites. dome, as of late they were from France. The reason of it is because that under color of religion, they dosecretly deale in State causes, and many times sow seditions, and some of them have given counsell to murther Princes: & wherefocuer they be, they are the only intelligencers for the Pape: besides that, many of the Papists (but espeeially all their Friers, & orders of religion) do hate and enuy them; first, for that they take upon them with such pride to be called fesuites, as if none had to do with fesus but they, and are more inward with Princes, then the rest are. Secondly, because many of them are more learned then common Monks and Friers. And thirdly, because they professe more strictly and senerely, then others doe, the Capuchins onely excepted.

This is that Countrey, which in times past was called their chiefe cities Sarmatia, the chiefe citie whereof is named * Cracousa. Cracousa.

Of Hungaria, and Austria.

N the South-east side of Germany, lieth * Hun- *Hungaria gary, called in the Latine Pamonia, which hath Scituate. been heeretofore divided into Pamonia supem rior, and Pannonia inferior: it is an absolute

kingdome, and hath been heretofore rich and populous. The Christians that doe line there, have among them diuers forts of Religions, as in Poland.

This kingdome hath been a great obstacle against the Turks comming into Christendom; but especially in the times of Iohanes Huniades, who did mightily with many

great

Of Hungaria, and Austria.

* Bunda.

great victories repulse the Turke. * Here standeth Bunda, which was heretofore a great fortresse of Christendome. But the glory of this kingdome is almost veterly decayed, by reason that the Turke, who parly by policy, and partly by force, doth now possesse the greatest part of it. So that the people are fled from thence, and the Christians which remaine there, are in miserable seruitude: notwithstanding some part of Pannonia inferior doth yet belong to Christendome.

The Turkes for the space of these forty or fifty yeares last past, have kept continual Garisons, and many times great Armies in that part of Hungarie, which yet remaineth christned; yea, and sometimes the great Turks themselues have come thither in person with huge hostes, accounting it a matter of their Religion, not onely to destroy as many Christians as they can, but alfo to winne their land; by the revenues whereof, they may maintaine some religious house, which they think themselues in custome bound to erea; but so, that the maintaining thereof is by the fword, to be wonne out of the hands of some of those whom they hold enemies to them.

Hungary is become the onely Cockpit of the world, where the Turkes do strive to gaine, & the Christians at the charge of the Emperous of Germany (who intituleth himselfe King of Hungary) doe labour to repulse them: and few Summers doe paffe, but that something is either

wonne or lost, by either partie.

That corner of Germany which lieth neerest to Hungary, or Pannonia inferior, is called * Aufria, or Pannonia Superior, which is an Archdukedome. From which House (being of late much sprung) come many of the Princes of Germany, and of other parts of Europe; so that the Crowne Imperiall of Germany, hath lately oft befallen to some one of this house.

Vienna.

* Austria.

In this country standeth Vienna that noble citie, which

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is now the principall Bulwarke of all Christendome against the Turke; from whence Solyman was repelled by Ferdinandus King of Hungary, in the time of the Emperor Charles 9. It was in this Countrey, that Richard the first king of England, in his returne from the Holy Land, was taken prisoner by the Archduke of Austria, and so

put to a grieuous ransome.

There were lately divers brothers of the Emporor Rodulphus 2. which were all called by the name of * Archdukes of Austria, according to the maner of the Germans; who give the titles of the fathers nobility to all the children. The names of them were Mathias, Ernefens, & the yongest Albertus, who for a good space held by dispensation fro the Pope, the Archbishoprick of Toledo in Spain, although he were no Priest, and had then also the title of Cardinall of Austria, and was imployed for Viceroy of Portugall, by Philip the 2. King of Spaine: but after the death of the Duke of Parma, he was fent as Lieutenant generall, & gouernor of the Low-countries for the King of Spaine; where since he hath attained to the mariage of the Infanta I sabella Eugenia Clara, eldest daughter to king Philip the second, and last King of Spaine, and by her hath hee the stile of Duke of Burgundy, although peaceably he cannot enion a great part of that countrey.

Through both Austria and Hungary doth runne the Rheine, whereon groweth Vinum Rhenanum, commonly The River

called Rhenish wine.

*Archdukes ot Auftria.

of Rheine.

Of Greece, Thracia, and the Countries neere adioyning.



N the South-side of Hungary, and South-East, lyeth a Countrey of Europe, called in old time . Scituation * Dacia, which is large and wide, comprehen- of Dacia.

ding

ding in it * Transyluania, Walachia, Moldania, & Seruia. nia, VValla Of which little is famous, faue that the men are warchia, Molais like, and can hardly bee brought to obedience. They

uia, Sernia. haue lately bin vnder the King of Hungary.

These Countreys of Transylvania, Walachia and Mol. dania, haue certaine Monarchs of their owne, whom they call by the name of Vognode, which doe rule their Countries with indifferent mediocrity while they have the fway in their owne hands: but confining upon the Turke, they are many times oppressed and ouer come by him, fo that often they are his tributaries : yet by the wildnesse of the Countrey, and vncertaine disposition of the Rulers and their people, he neuer hath any hand long over them; but sometimes they maintaine warre against him, and have slaine downe some of his Bassaes, comming with a great armie against them, by which occasion it falleth out; that hee is glad now and then to enter confederacie with them : so doubtfull a kinde of Regiment is that, which now a dayes is in those Countries.

The River Danubius doth divide this Dacia from Myfia, commonly called Bulgaria, and Russia, which lieth on the South from Danubine and is severed from Gracia by the mountaine* Hamus

mountaine Hamus.

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This mountaine is that whereof they report in times . past, thoughbut fallely, that who so stood on the toppe thereof, might feethe Sea foure feuerall wayes, to wit, East, West, North, and South: vnder pretence of trying which conclusion, (not Philip, Alexanders Father, but a latter Philip, King of Macedonia) did goe vp to that hill, when in truth his meaning was fecretly to meet with others there, with whom he might ioyne himselfe against the Romanes, which was shortly the ouerthrowe of that Kingdome. It should seeme, that about this Mountaine it is very cold, by reason of that iest which Arbenius reporteth Stratonicus to haue

vitered concerning that hill, when hee faid, that for eight months in the yeare it was very cold, and for other foure it was Winter.

From Hamus toward the South, lieth * Gracia, bounded, bounded on the West, by the Adrianke sea; on the East by the Thrasian sea, & Mare Ageum; on the South, by the maine Mediterranean Sea. This contained in old time foure speciall parts, Peloponnesus, Achaia, Macedonia, and Epirus.

Adioyning wherunto was Illiricu Peloponnesus, which is now called * Moreah, in the South part of Gracia, be- * Moreah. ing Peninsula, or almost an Hland, for that it is ioyned by a little Straite, called Istmos, vnto the rest of Gracia. Herein stood * Sparta, & the ancient state of Lacedemon. * Sparta, The lawes whereof were made by Licurgus, by the due observation of which. Tullie could say in his time, that the title of Sparta in Lacedemo, had cotinued in the same means and behauiour for the space of 700. yeares.

This Sparta was it which so often made war against the Athenians, and this and Athens were called the two edges of Gracia.

Neere the Ismos or Straits, stood the famous Citie of * Corinth, which was infold time called the Key of Greece. & whither Saint Paul wrote two of his Epistles.

Aeneas Syluius in his Cosmographicall Treatise De Europa, Cap. 22 faith that Straits which divide Moreah from the rest of Gracia, are in breadth but fine miles ; and that divers Kings and Princes did go about to dig away the earth, that they might make it to be an Island: He nameth King Demetrius, Inlins, Cafar, Cains Caligula, and Domitius News of all whom he doth note, that they not only failed of their purpose, but that they came to violent and vinaturall deaths. when the

From the Istmas, which is the end of Pieloponnesus, or Moreab, beginneth * Arbaia; and fpreadeth it felfe * Achaia, Northwards but a little ways water the bill Othris, which

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which is the bounds betweene Achaia and Macedo. nia: but East and West much more largely, as Eastward, euen vnto the Island * Eubaa, with a great promontorie, and West-ward bounding vnto Epirus.

* Eubea.

The inhabitants of this place we ethey which properly are called Achins; which word is so oft vsed by Virgil. Here toward the East part stood Boetia, & vpon the Sea-coast, looking South-ward toward Moreah, was Athens, which was famous for the Lawes of Solon, for the warres against Sparta, and many other Cities of Gracia: and for an University of Learned men, which long continued there.

* Athens famous

* Boctia

* Pernaffus, and* Hel. licon.

In this part of Greece stood * Pernassus, and * Helicon, fo much talked of by the Poets, and Phocis, and Thebes, and briefly all the Cities whereof Linie speaking, doth tearn e by the name of Achai, or Vibes Acheorum.

* Epirus.

The third province of Gracia called * Epirus, lyeth West-ward from Achaia, and extends it selfe for a goodspace that way; but towards the North and South it is but narrow, lying along the Sca-coaft, & looking South-ward on the Islands of Coregra, and Cephalonia. This was the Countrie wherein Olympias, wife vnto Philip of Macedonia, and Mo her vnto Alexander the great, was borne. This was also the Kingdome of that noble Pirrhus, which made fuch great wars against the Romais; & in our latter age it was made renowned, by the valiant Scanderhay; who was fo great a scourge vnto the Turke, whose life is to excellently written by Martinus Partefius. Frothe East part of Epirus Northward, lieth a Country, which was never noted by any famous name but as it should seeme, was fontimes vnder Epirsa, from which it lieth Northward : sometimes under Macedonia, from which it lieth West ward; and fomtimes vnder Illyris, or Dalmatia, from which it lieth South-ward, and it may be that there was inold time "Illericum, divers free Cities there. * Allericum which confineth

elader

vpon

vpon Gracia toward the North and West, neere vnto the top of the Adriatique Sca, and not far from Venice, is for a good part of it at this day under the Venecians.

The fourth and greatest part of old Gracia was * Macedonia; which is falfly by the Maps of the Roman * Matedon En pire placed on the West side of Gracia; for in truth "ia, it lieth on the East-side, looking toward Asia the lesser. being bounded on the East-side by the Sea called Mare Aegeum, on the South side by Achaia, and the hill Othris, and part of Epirus: and on the West-side by certaine great Mountaines; but on the North, by the hill Hamus.

This was the Kingdome so-famous in-times past for Philip, & Alexander his son, who conquered the whole world, & caused the name of the third Empire to be attributed vnto this place. Here Rood the hill Athes, wherof part was digged downe by the Army of Xerxes the great King of Persia, who warred against the Gracians Here was the hill Olympus, the Citie of Philippio, where the Philippians dwelt, to whom S. Paul wrote. Here was Ampolloma, Amphipolis, Edeffa, Pella, Theffalonica, and Barea: yea, and the whole Country of Thef-Salia, lay on the South-side of this part of Greece.

In this Country of Gracia, were in ancient time manie Kingdomes and States, as at this day there are in Italy: as the Macedonians, the Kingdome of Epirus, the State of Athens, the government of Sparta, the City of Thebes, and very many other places: in so much that almost euery towne had a peculiar gouernment: But

now it is all vnder one Monarchie.

From Gracia (in old time) * did almost all famous * Many things come. These were they that made the warre semous against Troy; that refisted Xerxes the mighty King of things Persia; that had the famous * Law-makers, as Solon in from Gra-Athens, and Licurgus in Lacedemon; that tooke away * Famous the Monarchie from the Persians, that brought forth Lawes.

Of the Sea betweene Europe and Asia.

the famous * Captaines : as Themistocles, Miltiades, Captaines. Alexander, and many other that were the authours of ciuility vnto the Westernenations, and to some in the East: as Asiathe lesse, that gaue to Italie and to the Romans, the first light of Learning ; because from them arose the * first Poets: as Homer, Hesiodus, Sophocles, and

* The first Poets.

divers other. The great Philosophers, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, and all the sects of the Academickes, Stoickes, Peripatetickes, Epicurians, & almost all their Schollers.

Orators.

* The great * The great Oratours Demosthenes, and Eschines; and in one word (the Mathematickes excepted, which came rather from the Chaldeans and the Egyptians) the whole

flowre of Arts and good Learning.

Thracia

On the North-east part of Gracia, standeth * Thracia, which though heretofore it hath bin distinguished, yet now it is accompted as the chiefe part of Greece: Here on the edge of the Sea-coast very neere vnto Asia, standeth the Citie called Bizamium, but since * Constantinople: because Constantine the great did new build it, and made it an Imperiall Citie. This was the chiefe residence of the Emperour of Gracia, sometimes called New Rome, and the glory of the East; where the generall Counsell was once affembled, and one of the Seas of the Patriarks, who was called the Patriarke of Constantinople. But by the great discord of the Christians, all Gracia, and this City, are falne into the hands of the Turke, who now maketh it his place of Imperiall aboad. It was woon in the time of Constantine the last Emperour; so that by Constantine it obtained his honor. and by Constantine it lost it. In this Citie lieth resident with the Turke an Ambassadour, or Agent, for the King of England.

The Christians that doe live now in Gracia, are in miserable seruitude vnto the Tarke. They disagree in many things from the doctrine of the Church of Rome.

Of the Sea running betweene Europe and Afra. A.V.

F there were no other argument that the Northerne parts of the world we ence discoursed Northerne in times past, by any that transiled that way, parts were yet this would sufficiently anouchit, that there was ne- past discusuer thought vpon any land betweene Afia and Europe, red. higher then the river Tanais; which doth not extend it felfe very far into the North but is short of the vettermost bounds that was, by the space of 4000 miles; but this riuer, which by the Tartarians is now called Don, where it doth run, it leaveth Afia on the Eastfide, & Europe on the West: but going forward toward the South, it disburdeneth it selfe into a dead Lake or Fen (for so it seemeth) which is called * Maotis Palus, spoken of in the second booke of * Justine, and not forgotten by * Ouid de ponto: * insine. and at this day in the dead of winter, it is viually fo fro- + Ouid. zen, that the Scythians and Tartarians neere ad oyning, doe both themselues and their cattell, yea, sometimes with Sleds after them passe over, as if it were drie land. On the Southern part of this Maotis, is a narrow Strait of the Sea, which is commonly called by the name of * Bosthorus Cimmerius, because (as it is thought) some- * Bosthorus time Oxen haue ventured to swimme crosse there from cimmerius. Afia to Europe, or backward. When the water hath run for a prettie space in so narrow a passage, there beginneth a great and wide fea, named * Pontus Euxinus: whith r(as Iosephus reporteth) the Whale did carry the Prophet Ionas, and there did disburden himselfe of his carriage, by casting him vpon the land. At the mouth of this Sea, is a very great Strait knowen by the name of * Thracius Bosphorus : where the breadth of this sea, is not aboue one mile, severing Asia and Europe. On

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Of the Sea betweene Europe and Asia.

A strange custome of the Turkes.

the side of Europe standeth Constantinople. On the side of Asia, the citie called Pera or Galata, which for the neernes is by some reckoned a part of Constantinople. * When any of the Turkes Ianizaries have committed ought worthy of death, their custome is to send the same party in the night time ouer by boat from Constantinople to Pera; where by the way he is throwen into the water. with a great stone about his necke, and then there is a piece of Ordnance shot off, which is a token of some such execution. The Turke is forced to take this course, left the rest of his Ianizaries should mutiny when any of their fellowes is put to death.

By reason of the standing of Asia and Europeso neere together, and the sea running betweene them, which serueth each place with all manner of commodities, it appeareth that Confantinople is maruelously, richly, & conueniently feated, and therefore a fit place from whence

the Turke may offer to atchieue great attempts.

After this Strait, the Sea openeth it selfe more large toward the South, and it is called by the name of Propontis: But then it groweth aga ne into another Strait, which they write to be in bredth about two miles; This *Hellesoness is called * Hellesponess, having on the one side Abidus in

* Xerxes Bridge,

Asia, and on the other side Sestus, on the side of Europe. This is that place where * Xerxes the great King of Persa did make his Bridge ouer the Sea, so much renowned in ancient Histories; which was not impossible, by reafon of the narrownesse, the foundation of his bridge being rested on ships. Here also may appeare the reason of the story of Leander and Hero: which Leander is reported for the love of Here, to have oftentimes swomme ouer the sea, till at last he was drowned. From this Strait Southward, the Sea groweth more wide, and is called af-

Mare As terwards by the name of * Mare Egeum, and so descen-

deth vnto the full Mediterraneum.

Of Asia, and first of Tartarie.

N the North side of Asia, ioyning vnto the dominion of the Emperor of Rußia, is *Tar- *Tartarie tarie, in ancient time called Scythia: the bounded. bounds wherof did then extend themselues into a good part of Europe; and therefore

was called Scythia Europa, but the greatest part of it lieth in Asia; a mighty large country, extending it selfe on the North to the vttermost Sea: on the East to the dominion of the great Cham, or Prince of Cathay: on the South down to Mare Caspium. The Tartarians, which now inhabite it, are men of great stature, rude of behauiour, no * Christians, but Gentiles; neither doe they ac- * Their Reknowledge Mahomet. They have few or no cities a- ligion. mong them, but after the manner of the old Scythians, do liue in wildernesses, lying vnder their carts, & following their droues of cattell, by the milke whereof they do nourish theselues. I hey sow no corne at all, because they abide not long in any one place : but taking their dire-Aic n from the North-pole starre, they remoue from one coast of their country vnto another. The countrey is populous, and the men are great * Warriors, fighting al- *Their mawayes on horsebacke with their bow and arrowes, and ner of war. a short sword. They have amongst them infinite store of horses; whereof they sell many into the countries neere adioyning. Their ordinary food in their warres is horseflesh, which they vse to eat raw, being chased a little by hanging at their Saddle.

They have great wars with the countries adioyning: but especially with the Muscouite, and sometimes with the Tuke: From hence came *Tamberlaine, who brought *Tamberlain 700000. of the Tartarians at once into the field; where- Tartarian.

Of Cathaie, and China.

in hee distressed and tooke prisoner Baiazeth the great Turke, whom hee afterward forced to feed as a dog vnder his table.

They have now among them many Princes and Gouernors: as those have one, whom they call the Crim Tartars: and those have another, which are the Tartars

of Magaia, and so divers others.

The English have laboured (to their great expences) to finde out the way by the North seas of Tartaria, to goe into Cathay & China; but by reason of the frozen Seas, they have not yet prevailed: although it hathbin reported that the Flemings have discouered that passage: which would be very likely) to the great benefit of the Northerne parts of Christendome; yet that report doth not continue; and therefore it is to be thought that the Flemings have not proceeded so farre.

Of Cathaie, and China.

* Scituation of Cathaie

Ext beyond Tartaria, on the North-East part of Asia, lyeth a great Countrey, called Cathay: the bounds whereof extend themselues on the North and East, to the vttermost Seas; and on the South to China. The

people are not much learned, but more civill then the Tartars, and have goodand ordinary traffique with the

Countiles adioyning.

This country hath in it many kings, which are tributaries, & do owe obedience vnto one, whom they cal the The great great (ham, or Can of Cathay, who is the chief gouernor of all the land, and esteemed for multitude of people, and largenes of dominion, to be one of the greatest Princes of the world; but his name is the leffe famous, for that he lieth so far distant from the best nations, and the passage

Can of Ca-

Of Cathaie, and China.

into his Country is fo dangerous, either for the perils of the sea, or for the long space by Land. His chiefe Im-

periall Citie is called Cambula.

On the South-side of Cathaie and East part of Asia, next to the sea, lieth * China, and the people thereof, * Of china, Oforius describeth by the name of Sina, and calleth their Country Sinarum Regio. This is a fruitfull country, and yeeldeth as great store of * rich commodities, as almost * A very any country in the world. It cotaineth in it very many rich Counseuerall Kingdoms, which are absolute Princes in their try: feats. The chiefe City in this Country is called * Quin- * Quinsaie saie, and is described to bee of incredible greatnesse, as the chiefe were wont to bee the ancient Cities in the East; as City. Babylon, Nininie, and others.

This Country was first discovered by the late Naui-

gation of the Portugals into the East Indies.

The people of China, are * learned almost in all Arcs, * The peovery skilfull workemen in curious fine workes of all ple skilfull forts, fo that no Country yeeldeth more precious Mer-in Arts. chandize, then the workemanship of them. They are great Souldiers, very politike and craftie, and in respect thereof contemning the wits of others, * vsing 2 *Their Pronerbe, that all other nations doe see but with one Pronerbe,

eye, but they themselues with two.

Petrus Maffaus Historiographer to the King of Spaine, for the Easterne Indies, doth report of them, that they have from very ancient time among them these two things, which we hold to be the miracles of Christendome, and but lately invented: * The one is the * Two rare vie of Gunnes for the wars, and the other is Printing; wonders which they vie not as wee doe, writing from the left invented in hand vnto the right; or as the Hebrewes and Syrians, from the right hand vnto the left : but directly down- ung. ward, and so their lines at the top doe begin againe.

the chiefe City.

China, Guns

Of the East Indies.

* The Scituation of India.

N the South-side of China, toward the Molucco Islands, and the Indian Sea, lieth the great Countrie of * India, extending it felfe from the South-part of the Continent, by the space of many thousand miles West-ward, vnto the River Indus, which is the greatest River in all the Country,

except Ganges, one of the greatest Rivers in the World; which lieth in the East part of the same Indies.

This is that Countrey so famous in ancient time. for the great riches thereof, for the multitude of people, for the conquest of Bacchus ouer it : for the passage thither of Alexander the Great, thorowout all the length of Asia; for his adventuring to goe into the South Ocean with so mighty a Nauie, which few or none had even attempted before him: And certainely thither it was that * Salomon did fend once in three yeares for his Gold and other rich Merchandize: for the Scripture saith, that hee sent his fleete from Ezion-geber, which stood vpon the mouth of the Red Sea, and it was the directest passage which he had vnto the Easterne Indies; whereas if his purpose had beene to fend to Peru, as some lately have imagined, his course had bin thorow the Mediterranean Sea, and the Straites of Gibraltar.

* Solomans Gold.

*In it was lute Kings.

* This Country had in ancient time, many absolute many abso- Kingdomes and Prouinces: as in the time of Alexander Porus, Taxiles, and divers others. In it were many Phylosophers, and men of great Learning, whom they called Gymnophiste, of whom was Calanus, who burnt himselfe before Alexander.

> The men of the South part of India are blacke, and therefore are called men of Inde. The Cattell of all forts

Of the East Indies.

that are bred there, are of incredible * bignesse, in re- * Their spect of other Countries, as their Elephants, Apes, Canellvery

Munkies, Emets, and other.

The * riches hereof hath bin very great, with aboun- * Their dance of gold, in so much, that the Promontory, which Riches. is now called Malacha, was in times past named Aurea Chersonesus. The commodity of Spice is exceeding great that comes from thence.

The * Portugals were the first, which by their long * The Pornauigations beyond the Equinottial, and the farther- tugals first most part of Africke, haue of late yeares discouered discouered these Countries to Christendome : as heretofore to the vse of the King of Portugale, so now of the King of

Spaine, who is reputed owner of them.

* The Portugals did finde divers Kingdomes at their Kingdomes first arrivall in those parts, as the Kingdome of Calerut, by the Pors the Kingdome of Cambaia, the Kingdome of Cananor, tugals difthe Kingdome of Cochin, and very many other, with couered. the Kings whereof they first entring league and traffique, and having leave given to build Castles for their defence, they have fince by policy encroched into their hands a great part of the Country which lieth neere vnto the Sea-coast, and are mighty now, for the space of many thousand miles together. The King of Spaine hath there a Vise-roy, whose residence is commonly in the Imperiall * Citie called Gon. They doe *Chiefe euery yeare fend home great store of rich commodities City Goa. into Spaine.

The people of the Countrey when the Portugales came first thither, were for the most part * Gentiles, belecuing in no one God; yea, at this day there are diners dians Reliof them who doe adore the Sun as their God, and every gion. morning at the rifing therof, goe vie very superstitious ceremonies; which our Merchants, who doe trade to Aleppo do oftentimes see; for divers of these Indians doe come thither with Merchandize. But the Sarazens, who

reuerence.

Of Persia.

reverence the Prophet Mahomet, from the Bayes or Gulphes of Persia & Arabia, do traffique much thither, so that Mahomet was knowne among them: but in one Towne called Granganer, they found certaine Christians dissenting in many things from the Church of Rome, and rather agreeing with the Protestans: which Christians had received (by succession) their Religion, from the time of Thomas the Apostle; by whom (as it is recorded in the ancient Ecclesiasticall Historie) part of India was converted.

In this Country of India are many great and potent Kings and Kingdomes, which had been altogether vn-knowne and vnheard of in our part of the World, but that we were beholding to the Portugals for their discourry; and before their Nauigation thither, by the backside of Africke, to some relations that wee had from the Venetians, who traded and trauelled thither by land out of Turkie. * The names of these Kings and Kingdomes are these; The King of Biarme; the great Mogol, the Kingof Narsing, Pegn, Siam, the forenamed King of Calicut, and others.

* Sixe Kingdomes.

Of Persia.

Scituarion of Perfia. Here be divers Countries betweene India and Persia; but they are not famous. Persia is a large Countrey, which lieth farre * West from India: it hath on the North Asiria and Medea, on the West Syria and

the Holy land: but next vnto it Mesopotamia: on the South the maine Ocean, which entreth in notwithstanding by a Bay called Sinus Persions.

This is that Courty, which in ancient time was forenowned for the great riches, and Empire therof. These were they who tooke from the Asirians the Monarchy,

and

and did fet vp in their country the fecond great Empire. which began under Cyrus, and continued unto that Darim, who was overthrowne by Alexander the great. In this country raigned the great kings, Cyrus, Cambifes, Darius the fon of Histaspes, the great Xerxes, Artaxer- and famous xes, and many other; which in prophane writings are famous for their wars against the Scythians, Egiptians, and Gracians, and in the Scripture, for the delinery of the Iewes from Babylon by Cyrus, for the building of the fecond Temple at Ierusalem, and for many things which are mentioned of them in the Prophesie of Daniel.

Kingsof

The people of this nation, although they were in former times very riotous, by reason of their great wealth: yet after they had lost their Monarchy by the Macedonians, they have * growne great Souldiers: and therfore as * Persians they did euer strongly defend themselues against the old great souldiers. Romans: so in the time of Constantine, & the other Emperors, they were fearfull neighbors to the Roman gouernment: & of late time, they have strongly opposed themselves against the Turks, ever making their party good with them. And yet notwith standing, in the daies of Amurath 3. father to Mahamet the Turke now raigning, the Turk had a great hand vpon the Persian; going so tar with his Army, as that he tooke the strong citie Tauris standing within the Persian dominions, neere vnto the Castiansea; but this losse was to be attributed, partly to the great diffentions which were among the Persians themselues, and partly to the multitude of the Turks soldiers, who by fresh supply did ouerbeare the Persian, althoughhe flew downe many thousands of them.

They fight commonly on Horse-back, and are gouerned as in time past, by a king; so new by an absolute ru-Ier, and a mightie Prince, whom they tearme the Shaw, or * Sophy of Persia. He hath many countries, and small * Sophy of Kings in Asyria, and Media, and the countries adioy - Persia. ning, which are tributaries.

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Among

Of Parthia, and Media.

Among other the Sophies of Perfia, about a hundred yeares fince, there was one of great power, called ? small the Persian, who procured vnto himselfe great same by his many & valorous attempts against the Turke. Surius in his Commentaries, writing upon him, faith, that upon some fond conceit, the Iewes were strongly of opinion, that he was that Meßias, whom vnto this day they expea; and therefore hoped that he should have bin their deliuerer and aduancer: but he addeth in his report, that it fell out so clean contrary, that there was no man who more vexed and grieued them, then that I smael did.

* Their Religion.

The * Persians are all at this day Sarazens in Religion, beleeuing in Mahomet: but as Papists and Protestants doe differ in opinion concerning the same Christ, so doe the Turkes and Persians about their Mahomet: the one pursuing the other, as heretikes, with most deadly hatred, in so much that there is, in this respect almost continuall wars between the Turke and the Persians.

Of Parthia, and Media.

Scituation of Parthia.



N the * North-east fide of Persia, lieth that countrey, which in old time was called Parthia, but now named Arach, of whom, those great warrs of the Romanes with the Medians, or Armenians, in Tacitus, and

ancient Histories, are true.

This Country boundeth on Media by the West, and it was in ancient time very full of people : whole fight as * Theirma it was very much on *horfeback, fo the manner of them ner of fight, continually was for to give an onfet, and then to returne their waies; euen to returne again like to the Wild-Irish: fo that no man was fure when he had obtained any victory ouer them.

Of Parthia, and Media.

These were the people that gave the great "over. "Great wars throw to that rich Marcus Crassus of Rome, who by reather a fine Parton of his couctous nesses (intending more to his getting gainst the of Golde, then to the guiding of his Army) was flaine Romanes. himselfe, and many thousands of the Romans: The Parthias with exprobation of his thirst after money powred moulten golde into his mouth after hee was dead. Against these, the great Luculius fought many Battels; but the Romanes were never able to bring them quite to Subjection.

On the West side of Parthia (having the Mare Cashium on the North, Armenia on the West, & Persia on the South) lieth that country which in times past was called * Media, but now Shiruan, or Siruan, which is at this * Media boll day gouerned by many inferiour Kings and Princes, which are tributaries, and do owe subjection to the Sothe of Persia. So that he is the soueraigne Lord of all Media, as our Englishmen have found, who passing thorow the dominion of the Emperour of Rubia, have crofsed the Mare Cashium, and merchandized with the inhabitants of this Media.

This Nation in former times was very * famous : for * A famous the Medes were they that remooned the Empire from Nation the Assyrians vnto them: which as in themselues it was not great, yet when by Cyrus it was joyned to that of the Persians, it was very mighty, and was called by the name of the Empire of the Medes and Pefians. Here it was that Astiages raigned, the grandfather of Cyrus and Darius of the Medes.

The chiefe Citie of this Kingdome was called * Echa- *Chiefe city tana, as the chiefe citie of Persia was Babylon. of Media.

Chardien.

It is observed of the kings of Media, that in the Summer time they did vie to retire themselves Northward vnto Echatuna, for avoiding of the heat; but in the Winter time they came downe more South vnto Sufis, which as it seemeth was a warmer place: but by this meanes: they

model to mathleda Of Armenia, and Affgria.

they were both taken for Imperiall cities, and chiefe refidences of the Kings of Media: which being knowne, takes away some confusion in old Stories. The like custome was afterward vsed also by the Kings of Persia.

Of Armenia, and Affyria.

* Scituation of Armenia. Divided into a parts. of Media, lieth a Countrey called by a generall name Armena; which by some is difficulty divided into three parts: the North part whereof being but little, is called

Georgia: the middle part Turcomania: the third part, by the proper name of Armenia. By which a man may fee the reason of difference in divers Writers: Some saying, that the Countrey whence the Turkes first came, was Armenia, some saying Turcomania, and some Georgia: the truth being, that out of one, or all these countries they did descend. These Turkes are supposed to bee the issue of them whom Alexander the Great did shut vp within certaine Mountaines neere to the Mare Caspium.

A memorable note.

There is this enething * memorable in Armenia, that after the great floud, the Arke of Noah did rest it selfe on the Mountaines of Armenia, where (as Iosephia witnesseth) it is to be seene yet to this day; the hils whereon it rested, are called by some Noa montes.

The people of this Nation, have retained amongst

* Ammins them the Christian Faith, as it is thought from the time
Christians. of the Apostles; but at this day it is spotted with many
absurdities.

* Eathing of their children hathbin noted to hold, this is one; that they did bathe their children, waning them vp and downe in flames of

fire,

Of Armenia and Affyria.

fire, and repute that to be a necessary circumstance of Baptilme: Which errour arifeth by miltaking that place of John the Baptist, where he saith. That he that came after him (meaning Christ) (hould baptize them with the Holy Ghoff, and with Fire : in which place the word doth not fignific materiall Fire, but expresseth the lively and purging operation of the Spirit. like to the Nature of Fire.

On the South part of Armenia, bending towards the East, lieth the Country of * Asyria, which is bounded on the West with Mesopotamia. This Country was that Land wherein the first Monarchy was settled. which beganne under Ninus, whom the Scripture calleth Nimred, living not long after Neahs Flood, and it ended in Sardinapalus, continuing a thouland and three hundred yeares.

* The King of this Country was Senacherib, of whom we reade in the booke of the Kings; and here reigned Nebuchadnezzer who tooke Ierusalem, and led the Iewes away prisoners vnto Babylon.

In this Country, is the swift river * Tyeris, neere * The swife vnto the which was Paradice: V pon this River stood river Tygris, the great City * Niniuee; called by prophane writers * The Cky, Ninus, which was almost of incredible bignesse, and exceeding populous, by the necrenesse of the River, and maruellous fruitfulnesse of the soyle, which as He rodotus writeth, did returne their Corne fometime two hundred, and sometime three hundred fold, and did yeeld sufficiency for to maintaine it.

This City for a long time was the Imperial Seate of the Monarchy, but being destroyed (as Godforetold it should be, by the Chaldeans) the residence of the King was afterwards remodeed unto Babylon, a great City in Chaldea, first built by Semiramus. blecomment of Course wi

* Kings of Affria.

preferrence

designeds

Of Chaldea.

* Seituation of Chal-

*The di-

Ext vnto Assyria, lieth Chaldea, having on the East side Assyria; on the West Syria or Palestina; on the North Armenia; on the South the desart of Arabia.

This Country is often called by the name of Mesopotamia, which name it

hath, because it lieth in the middle of two great Riuers, Tygris and Euphrates. It is called also by the name of Babylonia; which word, of it selfe properly taken, doth signific only that part of the Country which standeth about Babylon.

* Babylon the chiefe City of Chaldran The chiefe City hereof was * Babylon, whose ruins do remaine to this day. It was a rich & most pleasant City for all kinde of delight; & was in the latter time of that Monarchie, the Imperiall City of the Assyrians, where Nabuchadnezzer and other their great kings did lie.

It was to this City that the Children of I frael were carried captines, which thereof was called the Capti-

uity of Babylon.

The kings of Persia also did keep their residence here, it was built upon the River Euphrates, some part of it standing on the one side, and some part on the other, having for its soundresse Semiramis the wife of Ninus.

Ammianus Marsellinus reporteth one thing of this Countrie, wherein the * admirable power of God doth appeare; for hee writeth that in these parts are a huge number of Lyons, which were like enough to deuoure vp both men and beasts throughout the Countrey: but withall he saith, that by reason of the store of water and mudthereof, there doe breed yearely an innumerable company of Gnats, whose propertie is to slie vnto the eye of the Lion, as being a bright and orient thing; where

* The admurable power of God in preferuing that people.

where biting and stinging the Lyon, hee teareth so fiercely with his clawes, that he putteth out his owne eyes, and by that meanes many are drowned in the R1uers others statue for want of pray and many the more

cafily killed by the Inhabitants.

It is supposed by Divines, that in this Mesopotamia; betweene the River Tigris and Euphrates, Paradice did fland. This was the Countrie wherein Abraham the North Patriarch was borne : vnto which the Romans could very hardly extend their dominion: For they had much to doe to get the government of any thing beyond the River Euphrates, From this people it is thought the Wisemen came which brought presents to Christ, by

the guiding of the Starre.

For as in India, and all the Easterne parts; so especially in this Countrie, their Noblemen and Priests, and very many people, doe give themselves to all Arts of dinination. Here were the great South-fayers, Enchanters and Wise men, as they call them; Here were the first * Astrologians, which are so described, and derided in the Scripture; and against the inhabitants of Babylon were the and Chaldea were the Lawes of the Romans made, logians. which are against divining Mathematicians, who in Tullse de Dininatione, & Gornelius Tacitus, as also in the lawes of the Emperours, are ordinarily collected by the name of Chaldeans; and indeed from these, and from the Agyptians, is supposed to have sprung the first. knowledge of Astronomie de la la 2001 la redi

It is thought that a great reason wherof these Chaldeans were expert in the landable knowledge of Astronomie was partly be canfe the Country is to plaine, that, being without hils, they might more fully and eafily discouer the whole face of the Heauen, and partly because the old tathers which lined so long, not onely before, but in some good part also after the flood of Noah, diddwel in or neere to these parts, and they by obser-

nation

Of Afra the leffe.

nation of their owne, did finde out, and discouer many things of the heavenly bodies which they delivered as from hand to hand in their posterity But as corruption doth flaine the belt things, fo in processe of time, the true Astronomy was defiled with superstitious rules of Aftrologie (which caused the Prophets Tainh and Iere. mie fo bitterly to inneigh against them.) And then, in their fabulofitie they would report that they had in their Records observations for 2,000 yeares, which must needs be a very great vntruth, vnlesse we will qualifie it, as some have done, expounding their yeares, not of the revolution of the Sunne, but of the Moone, whose course is ended in the space of a mouth.

Of Asia the lesse.

Scituation of Afia the leffe.

N the North-west side of Mesopotamia lyeth that Countrie which is now called Natolia, but in times past * Afia Minor , having on the North-fide Pontus Euxinus, on the West,

the Hellespont, and on the South, the maine Mare Mediterraneum. In the ancient writings, both of the Gracians, and of the Romans, this is oftentimes called by the fingle name of Afia; because it was best knowne vnto them, and they were not fo much acquainted with the farther places of Asiathe great.

* Richneffe of the Country.

This Country in generall, for the * fruitfulneffe of the Land, standing in so temperate a Climate, and for the conneniencie of the Sea every way, and so many good hauens, hath beene reputed alwaies a very commodious and pleasurefull Country. It is wholly at this day under the Turke. The Mountaine Taurus goeth along from the West vnto the East part of it.

The greatnesse of this Courry is such that it hath comprehended Of Afia shorteffeo

prehended many kingdoms and large provinces belides cities of great fame. On the Southeast part thereforere to Paleftina, lieth * Cilicia, the chiefe citie whereof is *cilicia *Tarfus, the country of Saint Paul, the place whither Sad The Citie loman fent for great store of his Gold, and prediction for Tarfus. the Temple, whither I mar also fled, when hee should Romane Story for the fire chies. sominiMoranog such

In the Straits of this Cilicia, neere to the mountaine Tanrus; did * Alexander give a great overshelow in ber- * Alexanders fon to Darius, in the joyning of their first battellanan and ouentrow

This place feemes to have bin very fortunat for great fights, in asmuch as there also neere vatothe Straits, was the battell fought out between Sourristle Empe ror, and Niger; who being governour of the Remove of overthrow of Niger, Syria, would needs have aspired to the Empire; but in a battell which was very hardly fought out, be was operthrowne in the Straits of Caligias . dt vd i siuonoder oils

In the very corner where Gilicia is joyned whto the vpper part of Syria, is a little Bay, which in times paft! was named Sinus ficus, neere vitto which Alexander built one of his Cities, which her called by his owne name. But howfoener in times past it was named */Alexandria, it is now by the Venerians and other Christingia ans called Alexandresta; as who should say, little Alexa andria, in comparison of the other. In Egype the Tasket doe call it Scandarond, and it is a pettic Hauen, where our Merchants doe land most of their goods, which are afterwards by Camels carryed up to Alegga. At this day the Citie is fo decayed, that there be onely a few houses there.

Westward from Cilicialieth the promince called Pan Pamping philia; wherin flands the city "Selencie built by Selencie " The Citie one of the foure great fuccessors of Alexander the great of Selenchus.

On the West of this Pamphilia, Standeth & Lycia and Lycia, more west from thence confining your the He of R budes 15* Carra; one of the Sea-towns wheref is Hadicarraffin) * Caria; which

. ciaxico

Of Afia the leffe.

which was the countrey of Herodotiu, who is one of the most ancient Historians that is extant of the Gentiles. and who dedicated his nine Bookes to the honour of the Mufes.

Here also was that Dienisius borne, who is called com. monly Dienifius Halicarnaffur: one of the writers of the Romane Story for the first three hundred yeares after Rome was built.

Helicar masfius.

The whole country of Caria is sometimes signified by the name of this * Halscarnaffus, although it was but one citie;& therupon Artemissi, who in the daies of Xerxes came to aid him against the Gracians, & behaved her felf fo manfully in a great fight at lea, when Xerxes flood by as a coward, is intituled by the name, not of Queene of Caria but of Halicarnaffus Alfo in the daies of Alexander the great there was another Queene, named Ada; who also is honoured by the title of Queene of Halicarnaffus.

We have thus farre described those cities of Asia the leffe, which do lye from that part that ioyneth vnto Syrid, along the Seacoast Westward; but being indeed the

Southerne part of Afix miner.

Now vpwards towards the North, standeth * Ionia, where those diddwell who had like to have joyned with Xerxes in the great battell at Sea; but that Themistocles by a pollicy did winne them from him, to take part with the Gracians. Diodorus Siculus writeth, that the Athe. mans, who professed to bee of kinne to those Iomans, were on a time margeilous importunate with them, that they should leave their owne Countrey, and come and dwell with them: which when the Ionians, hardly, but yet at length, did accept, the Athensans had no place to put them in, and so they returned, with great difgrace to them both.

ha little within the land, lying North and East from fenium, was Lydia, which formtimes was the kingdome of Crefus, who was reputed fo rich a King when he was in

Of Afra the leffe.

his prosperitie, making best of his happines, he was told by Solon, that no man could reckon vpon felicity fo long as he lived, because there might be great mutabilitie of fortune, which he afterward found true : For he was taken prisoner by *Cyrus, who was once minded to have *crefuso. put him to death, but hearing him report the aduertife_ uerthrowne ment of Solon formerly given to him, he was mooued to think that it might be his owne case, and so tooke pitie on him, and spared his life.

These Lydians being inhibited afterward by Cyrus to vie any Armour, did give themselves to Baths and

Stewes, and other fuch eneminate things.

V pon the sea coast in Ionia Standeth the city * Ephesus, which was one of the feuen cities, vnto which Iohn in his Revelation did write his seven Epistles. And Saint Paul also directed his Epistle to the Ephesians, vnto the

Church which was in this place.

This was one of the most renowned cities of Asia the leffe; but the fame thereof did most arise from the * Temple of Diana, which was there built and was reputed for the magnificence thereof, one of the feuen wonders of the world. This Temple was faid to bee 200. yeares in builing, and was burnt feuen seuerall times, whereof the most part was by lightning, and the finall destruction thereof came by a base person, called Herostatus; who to purchase himselfe some same, did set it on fire.

This was the place of which it is faid in the Attes of the Apostles, that all Asia, and the whole world, doe

worship this Diana.

Tullie reporteth De Natura Deorum, that Timen being asked the reason why the Temple of Dima was on fire that night when Alexander the great was borne, gaue that left thereof, that the Mistresse of it was from home; because shee being the Goddesse of Mid-wines, did that night way to vpon Olympias the Mother of Alexby Cyrns.

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*The Tem ple of Diana

ADTHU AL

the Citie A. Mar 210

Of Afia the leffe.

Alexander the great, who was brought to bed in Macedonial viis

of Smyrna.

* Policarpus Scholler to S. Juha the Enangelift.

Another of the fenen Cities vnto which John did *The Citie Write, is * Smyrna, standing also in Ionia, vpon the Seacoast, but somewhat more North then Ephosiu; which is the place where * Polycarpus was Bishop, who sometimes had been Scholler vito John the Euangelist: and liuing till he was of great age, was at last put to death for Christs sake, when before he had been mooued by the Gouernour of the Countrey to deny his Sauiour, and to burne incense to an Idoll; but he answered, that fourescore and fix yeares he had served Christ Iesus, and in all that time hee had never done him harme; and therefore now in his old age he would not begin to denie him: A

of Sardis

The shird Citie, vnto which the Epistle is directed * The Citie in the Apocalyps, is * Sardie: which standeth within the Land in Lydia, as is described by the best writers ; and it was a Citie both of great pleasure and profit vnto the Kings in whose Dominion it stood: which may bee gathered heereby, that when once the Gracians had wonne it, Darius Histaspis, or Xerxes, who were Kings of Persia, did give charge, that every day at Dinner, one speaking aloude, should remember him that the Gracians had taken Sardis; which intended, that he never was in quiet, till it might bee reconered againe.

Foure ci-

There stood also in the In-land, * Philadelphia, Thyatities of note, ra, Laodicea, and most of all to the North, Pergamus: which were the other foure cities unto which John the

Eungelift did direct his Epiftle.

Going voward from tonium to the North, there lyeth on the Sea coast a little country, called * A olis and beyond that although not upon the feathe two prouinces called * Mysia major, and Mysiaminor, which in times palt, were so base & contempt ble, that the people there-

Mysia maior, and Myga minen

Of Asia the lesse.

of were vied in speech as a prouerbe, that if a man would describe one meaner then the meanest, it was

said he was Mysiorum postremus.

On the West part of Mysia-Maior, didlie the country called Tross, wherin stood flium, and the City of Troy, . The City against which as both Virgit and Homer haue written, of Troy. the Gracians did continue their siege for the space of ten yeares, by reason that Paris had stolne away Helena the wife of Menelans, who was King of Sparta.

Eastward both from Treas and Missa-Maior, a good space within the Land was the Country called * Phry- * Phryeia gia: where the Goddesse which was called Bona Dea, or Pesimentia, or Sibill, the Mother of the old gods, hadher first abiding; and from thence (as Herodian writeth) was brought to Rome, as imploying that good fortune

should ollow her thither.

In this Country fixed that * Gordius, who knit the * Gordius knot, called for the intricatenesse thereof, Nodus Gor- knot. dianus; and when it could not be vntied, was cut in funder by Alexander the Great, supposing that it should be his fortune, for the looking of it to, to be the conquerour and King of Asia, as by a prophecie of the same Gordins had beene before spoken.

Yet North-ward from Phrygia, lieth the Countrie of * Bithinia, which was fometimes a Kingdome, where * Bithinia. Prusias raigned, that had so much to doe with the Ro-

mans.

In this Country standeth the * Citie Nicea, where the *Th first generall Counsell was held against Arius the Heretick, by Constantine the Great, thereof called the Nicene Counfell. Here standeth a so * Chalcedon, where the fourth general! Counsell was held by the Emperor Martianus against the Heretique Nestorius.

From Bithinia East-ward, on the Northside of Asia the lesse, standeth the Country of * Paphlagonia, where was the citie built by Pompey the Great, called by his name nia



Of Asia the leffe.

Pompeio

· Galacia

Lycaonia

* Pifidia

140101

* Pompriopolis. On the South of Paphlagonia, toward the Island of Asia Minor did stand the Country of * Galatia, wherunto Saint Paul wrote his Epistle to the Galathians. And this also was one of those Countries where the Jewes were dispersed, vnto which S. Peter wrote his first Epistle; As also vnto them which were in Pontus, Cappadocia, & Bythynia, from whence Southward lieth the Province termed * Lycaonia: And from thence yet more South, bodering vpon Pamphilia, who toucheth the Mediterranean Sea, lyeth * Pisidia; concerning which Countries we finde oftentimes mention made in such Stories as doe touch Asia the lesse.

* The

* The Kingdome of Pontus.

* Mithres dates.

Pempey, broughts i http://dated to dilbrelle

Mais sa Land :

From the southerne parts, if we returne backe againe vnto the No th and East of Asia maior, lyeth the
*Kingdome of Pontus, confining upon that which is
named Pontus Euxinus. In this Pontus did raigne Mithridates, who in his yonger daies had trauelled ouer
the greatest part of Asia, and is reported to have been
so skilfull, that he could well speake more then twentie
languages. His hatred was ever great towards the
Romans, against whom when he ment first to put his
malice in practise, he so combined with the naturals of
those parts, that in one night they slue more then
70000. of the Romans, carrying their intendment so
close, that it was revealed by none, till the execution
was done.

**Pompey the Great, was the man who distressed this Mithridates, and brought him to that extremity, that be would gladly have poy soned himselfe, but could not; in as much as his stomake had beene vsed so before vnto that kinde of Treacle (which by reason of his inventing of, vnto this day is called Mithridate,) which is made of a kinde of poyson allayed, that no venome would easily worke upon him.

Southward from this Pontus standeth the old Kingdome of Cappadocia, which in times past was observed

* Cappado

to

Syrva and the Holy Land

to have many men in it, but little money: Whence Horace Taith: Mancipijs locuples coet aris Cappadocum Rem.

Eastward from this Cappadecia, as allo from Panius, is * Armenia Minor; whereof the things memorable, are described in the other Armenia. And thus much Minor. touching Asia the lesse, and don set exw ii (bo)

Of Syria and Palestina, or the

World: now our translers by experience doc ande.



Outhward from Silicia and Alia the leffe lyeth * Syria; a part whereof was called * Spria Palestina: having on the East Mesopotan bounded. mia, on the South Arabia; on the West Tyre and Sydon, and the end of the Med

diterranean Sea. And months of soules of a sed iten it

* The people of this Syria were in times past called * Theiranthe Aramites. In their language is the translation of cient, the New Testament, called Syriacke.

In this Country Standeth * Antioch ; which was *The City fometimes one of the ancient Patriarches Seas, and is a of Antioch. City of reckoning vnto this day. Here also frandethi now the City of * Aleppo, which is a famous Mart * Aleppo Towns for the Merchandizing of the Persians, and of City. ther of the East, and for the Turkes, and such Countries! as be adjoyning. Here standethallo" Tripolis.

The South part of Syrialying downe toward Beype and Arabia, was the place where the Children of Ifract did dwel, being a Country of small quantity, not 200. Italian miles in length: it was so fruitfull flowing with Milke and Hony (as the Scripture calleth it) that it did maintaine above thirty Kings and their people, be- Thirty fore the comming of the Children of fract out of Kings.

Of Syria, and the Holy Land.

Error: and was fufficient afterwards to releeve the incredible number of the twelve Tribes of I frael.

It is noted of this Countrey, that whereas by the goodnesse of the Climate wherein it stood, and the fertility of the foyle (but especially by the blessing of God) it was the most fruitfull Land that was in the World:now our trauellers by experience doe finde the Country in respect of the fruitfulnesse to be changed, God curfing the land together with the fewer, the inhabitants of it. It is observed also for al the Eastern parts. that they are not so fertile as they have bin in former ages, the earth as it were growing old, which is an argumet of the dissolution to come by the day of judgment.

" The Riuer fordars.

Thorow this Country doth run the * River Iordan. which hath heretofore beene famous for the fruitfulnesse of the Trees standing thereupon, and for the mild. nesse of the zyre, so that (as Josephus writeth) when snow hath beene in other places of the land, about the River it hath beene so calme, that men did goe in single thin linnen garments: Al Stown Large and

Asphaltstes.

The Lake In this Countrey Standeth the Lake , called * Lacus Asphaltites, because of a kinde of flim called Bitumen or Asphaltum, which daily it doth cast up, being of force to ioyne stones exceeding fast in building: And into this Lake doth the River Iordan runne.

Mare Ant Luner.

This Lake is it which is called * Mare mortuum; a Sea, because it is salt, and mortuum or dead, for that no liuing thing is therein. The water thereof is so thicke. that few things will finke therein, in fo much that Iofephus faith, that an Oxe hauing all his legges bound, will not finke into that water.

The nature of this lake (as it was supposed) was turned into this quality, when God did destroy Sodome & Gomorrab, and the cities adioyning, with fire & brimftone from heaven: for Sodome and the other Cities did fland necre vnto Iordan, and to this Mare mortuum for the destruction

Of Syria, and the Holy Land,

destruction of whom all that coast to this day, is a witnes, the earth (melling of Brimstone, being desolate and yeelding no fruit fauing Apples, which grow with a faire shew to the eye, like other fruit; but as foon as they are touched, doe turne prefently to foot or ashes, as besides fosephus, Solinus doth witnes in his 48 Chapter.

The land of Palestina had for its Inhabitants, all the *twelue Tribes of Ifrael, which were voder one king- #12 Tribes dome, till the time of Rehoboam the fon of Salomon; But of Ifrael, then were they divided into two kingdomes, ten Tribes being called Ifrael, and two Indah, whose chiefe Citie was called * lerufalem. direction disperson of *lerufalem:

The ten Tribes after much I dolatry, were carried pri- *12. Tribes. foners vnto Affria, and the kingdome diffolued; other divided, people being placed in their roome in Samaria, and the countrey adioyning.

The other two Tribes were properly called the * Iewes, and their land Indea; which continued long after in ferufalem, and the reabout, till the Captinitie of Babylon; where they lined for seventie yeares, They were afterward reftored, but lived without gloty, till the comming of Christ: But lince this time for a curle vpon them and their children, for purting Christ to death, they are scattered vpon the face of the earth, as runnagates, without certaine Countrey, King, Priest or Prophet.

In their chiefe citie Iernfalen was the Temple of God. first most gloriously built by Saleman, and afterward de stroyed by Nebuchadnezzar. By the commandement of "Jerusalem Cyrus King of Persia, was a second Temble built much destroyed. more base then the former. For besides the pougrtie, and fmalnelle of it, there wanted fue things which were in Note. the former as the Lemes write: first, the Arke of the cours nant: secondly, the pot of Manna : thirdly, the Rodof Aaron: fourthly, the two Tables of the Law, written by the finger of God; and fiftly, the Fire of the Secrifice,

which

Of Syria, and the holy Land

theh came downe from heaven Herod the great, an E. domite ftranger; having gotten the kingdome, contrary to the law of Mofer; and knowing the people to bee of fended therewithall, to procure their fauour, did build a third Temple, wherein our Sanjour Iefus Christ and his

Apostles did teach.

Ferusalem twice deftroved. * I. By Nebuchadnezzar. * 2. By Vespatian.

* The citie of ferufalem was twice taken, and vtterly laid defolate, first by * Nebuchadnezzar, at the captivity of Babylon; and secondly, after the death of Christ, by *Vespatian the Romane (who first began the warres) and by his fonne Tirus, who was afterward Emperour of Rome: who brought such horrible desolation on that citie, and the people thereof, by fire, fword, and famine, that the like hath not been read in any History. He did afterwards put thousands of them (on fome one day) to be deuqured of the beafts, which was a cruell custome of the Romane magnificence. e The Icentes

Although Numbers and Times be not superstitiously to be observed (asmany foolish imagine) yet it is a mat. ter in this place, not voworthy the noting, which Iofeshie reportethin his feuenth Booke and tenth Chapter, De Bello Indaico, that the very same day whereon the Temple was fet on fire by the Babylonians, was the day whereon the fecond Temple was fet on fire by the Romanes, and that was upon the tenth day of August.

After this destruction, the Land of Iudea, and the ruines of Terufalem were possessed by some of the people adioyning, till that about fix hundred yeares fince, the Sarazens did inuade it: For the expelling of whom from thence, divers Frenchmen, and other Christians, vnder the leading of Godfrey of Butten; did affemble themfelues, thinking it a great shame, that the boly Land, (as they call it) the Citie of Ierufalem, and the place of the Sepalchre of Christ, should bee in the hands of Infidels.

This Godfrey raled in Terufatem by the name of a Duke:

Of Syria, and the holy Land

but his successours after him, for the space of 87. yeares. called themselves Kings of Ierusalem: About which time, Saladine (who called himselfe King of Egypt and Asia the lesse) did winne it from the Christians. For the recourry whereof, Richard the first, King of England, together with the French King, and the King of Sicilia, did goe in person with their Armies to ferusalem; but although they wonne many things from the Infidels, yet the end was, that the Sarazens did retaine the

Holy Land.

Roger Houendon in the life of Henry the fecond, King of England, doth give this memorable note, that at that time when the Citie of Hierusalem and Antioch were taken out of the hand of the Pagans, by the meanes of Godfrey of Bullen, and other of his company, the Pope of Rome that then was, was called Vr. banus; the Patriarch of Jerusalem, Herachus; and the Remove Emperour, Fredericke: and at the same time, when the layd Ierusalem was recoursed againe by Sa-Lidine, the Popes name was Urbanus, the Patriarch of Ierufalem, Heraclius; and the Romans Emperour,

The whole Countrey and Citie of Jerufalem are now Jerufalem in the In for a great Tribute dock for many Christian to shide dominions for a great Tribute doth fuffer many Christians to abide

There are now therefore two or more Monasteries, or religious Houles, where Fryers docabide, and make a good commoditie of thewing the Sepulchre of Christ. and other Monuments unto fuch Christian Pilgrimes as doe wie superfritionly to go in Pilgrimage to the Holy things in abundance, which in other parts of the beath the Thank ing of Spains was mont to sall himselfs King precious Balmes, Mirrhe, and many other milheurs to and spices, and yeeldeth withall flore of fome precious

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Of Arabia.

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Ext vnto the Holy Land, lyeth the great Countrey of * Arabia, having on the North part Palestina, and Mesopotamia: on the East side, the gulph of Persia: on the South, the maine Ocean of India, or Æthiopia:

on the West, Egypt, and the great Bay called Sinus A.

rabicus, or the Red Sea.

* Arabia diuided into 3.parts. *This country is divided into three parts the Northpart whereof is called Arabia Deferta: the South part which is the greatest, is named Arabia Falix: and the middle between both, that (which for the abundance of Rockes and Stones) is called Arabia Petrea, or Petrosa.

Of the Delart of Anabia

The Defart of Arabia, is that place in the which God after the deliverance of the Israelites from Egypt, by passing through the Red Sea, did keepe his people under Moses forty yeares, because of their rebellion, seeding them in the meane time with Manna from heaven; and sometimes with water miraculously drawne out of drie rocks: for the country hath very little water, almost no trees, and is utterly unsit for tillage, or corne.

There are no towns nor inhabitants in all this Defart:

in Arabia Petrofa are some, but not many.

* Arabia Patix, * Arabia Falix for fruitfulnesse of ground, and convenient standing every way toward the Sea, is one of the best Countries of the world: and the principall cause why it is called Falix, is for that it yeeldeth many things in abundance, which in other parts of the world are not to bee had; as Frankincense specially, the most precious Balanes, Mirrhe, and many other both Fruits and Spices, and yeeldeth withall store of some precious Stones.

When Alexander the Great was young, after the manner of the Macedonians, he was to put Incense ypon an Alter, and powring on great store of Frankincense, one of the Nobility of his Country told him that he was too prodigall of that sweet perfume, and that he should make spare vntill he had conquered the Land wherein the Frankincense did grow : But when Alexander afterward had taken Arabia, and had possession thereof, he fent a ship load of Frankincense to the Noble man, and bade him ferue the gods plentifully, and not offer Incense miserably.

This is that Country wherein * Mahomet was "Mahomet borne, who being of meane parentage, was brought borne in vp in his youth in the trade of Merchandise; but afterwardioyning himselfe with Theeues and Robbers, his life was to rob such Merchants as passed thorow Arabia; and to this purpose having gotten together many of his owne Countrimen, he had afterward a whole legion or more of the Roman fouldiers, who being offended with Heraclim the Roman Emperour, for want of their pay, joyned themselves to him; so that at length he had a great Army, wherewith he spoiled the Countries adioyning: And this was about the yeare of Christ fixe hundred.

To maintaine his credit and authority with his own men, he faigned that he had conference with the Holy Ghoft at suchtimes as he was troubled with the Falling ficknesse: and accordingly, he ordained a new Religion, confisting partly of Iewish ceremonies, & partly of Christian Doctrine, and some other things of his owne invention, that hee might invesgle both fewer and Christians, and yet by his owne fancie distinguish his

owne followers from both.

The Booke of his Religion is called the Alcaran. The people which were his sectaries (whereas indeed they came of Hagar, the Handmaide of Sarah, Abrahams wife.

K 2

Of Arabia,

wife; and therefore should of her be called Isbandines or Hagareus; because they would not seeme to come of a Bond-woman, and from him whom they suppose a Bastard, they rearme themselves Sarazeus, as comming from Sarah; they are called by some writers Arabians instead of Sarazeus, their name being drawne from their first Country.

* The Turkes Religion.

from the lewes and Christians: as that there is but one God; that there is a life eternall in another world; and the ten Commandements, which they doe admirand believe; but from the lewes alone, the faile Prophet did borrow divers things, as that all his Males should bee Circumcifed; that they should eate no Swines-stesh; that they should oftentimes Bathe, Purge, and wash themselves; which divers of their people, which are more religious then the ordinary fort, doe side times in the day, and therefore they have neere vnto their Churches and Houses of Devotion, divers Bathes; whereinto when they have entered and washed themselves, they doe perswade themselves that they are as electe from sinne, as they were the first day they were borne.

* The City
of Mecha.

Stivile.

In this Countrey of Arabia, standeth a Citic called * Mecha, where is the place where Mahomet was buried, and in remembrance of him, there is builded a great Temple, wnto which the Turkes and Sarazens doe yearely goe on Pilgrimage, (as some Christians doe to the Holy Land:) For they account Mahomet to be the greatest Prophet that ever came into the World: saying, that there were three great Prophets, Moses, Christ, and Mahomet: and as the Doctrine of Moses was bettered by Christ, so is the Doctrine of Christ amended by Mahomet. In this respect, as we reckon the computation of our yeares from the incarnation of Christ, so the Sarazana account theirs from the time of Mahomet.

The

. The Turks; whose Fame began now about shreethundred yeares fince have in braced the Opinions andRo ligion of the Sarazens, concerning Mahomet. Some of our Christians doe report, that * Medina a Citie, standing three daies iourney from Micha, is the place where Mahomet was buried, and that by order from himselfe his body was put into an Iron Coffin, which being carried into a Temple, the roofe or vault whereof was made of Adamant, or perhaps of the Loadstone. is attracted vnto the top of the vault, & there hangeth. being supported by nothing. But there is no certainty of this Narration. and distribute on the world

*The City of Medina.

This falle Prophet (as Lodouicus Vines de veritate Fidei, doth write) being desirous insome fort to imitate Christ fesus, * who foretold that hee should rife againe within the space of a. daies, did gine out that himselfe should rife againe; but he appointed a large time, that Mahomes. was after 800. yeares; & yet that time also is expired, but we heare no newes of the refurrection of Mahomer. As the deuill hath ever fome device to blinde the eyes of unbeleeuers, so he hath suffered it to be reported, and credited among the Turks, that as Mofes did allude to the comming of Christ, so (hrist did foretell somwhat of the appearing of Mahamet. Whereupon it is ordinarily received among them, that when Christ, in Saint Johns Gospell, did say, That although he departed the would fend them a conforter; it was added in the Text, and that shalbe Mahomet: But that the Christians in malice to them, have raced out those words.

phemous prophetie of

his bloss

Their owne Bookes doe mention, that Mahomet (while he was living) was much given to * lasciniousnefle, & al vncleannefle of body, even with very Beafts: and his followers are so senselesse, that in imitation of him, they thinke no fuel wickednesse to be valawfull. For they are veterly vnlearned, & must receive whatfor cuer is deliuered voto them out of the Alcaron, Mabo-

Mabomets vnclean-

Of Arabia.

mer having made it a matter of death to dispute, fift, or call in question any thing which is written in his Law.

On the West-side of Arabia, betweene that and Egypt, lieth the gulfe calle i(of the Country) Sinus Arabiens; by some, Mare Erythreum, but commonly the * Red Sea, not of one Exithrus as some suppose, but because the land and bankes thereabout are (in colour) red. This is that Sea, through the which (by Mofes) the people of Ifrael were led, when they fled out of Egypt from Pharao; God causing by his power, the waters to stand on both sides of them, that they passed thorow as on the drie land.

Red Sea.

* Thorow the East-India spices pull in former times

* This is that Sea, thorow which the spices of the this Sea, all East-Indies were in times past brought to Alexander in Egypt, and from thence dispersed into Christendome by the Venetians: which spices, and Apothecary drugs are found to be farre worfe then beforetime they were, by reason of the great moisture which they take on the water, by the reason of the long nauigation of the Portugals by the backe part of Africa.

Thorow this See. Salomons gold did palle.

This is that Sea, thorow the which Salomon did lend for his gold, and other precious merchandise ynto the East-Indies, and not to the West-Indies, as some lately have disputed. Whereout the vanity of that opinion may appeare, that America & the West Indies were knowne in the time of Salomon. For if he had fent thithershis course had beene along the Mediterranean, and thorow the Straits of Gibraltar, commonly called Fretum Herculeum, between Spaine and Barbarie: But the Scripture telleth, that the Nauy which Salomon fent forth, was built at Ezion-Geber which is there also said to Rand on the Red Sea. So his course might be Eastward, or South-ward, and not West-ward.

In the defact of Arabia is the * Mount Horeb, which by some is supposed to bee the same that is called the Mount Sina, where many thinks it was that Abraham

Horeb.

should

Of Africke, and Egypt.

should have offered up his sonne ? face. * But this is cer- * Here were taine, that it was the place where God in the wildernes the 10.00 did give vnto the people of Ifrael, his Law of the ten Commaundements, in thundering, lightning, and earthquake, in most fearefull manner.

Of Africke, and Egypt.

espe Rom Arabia and Palestina * toward the * Afriche West, lieth Africke; having on the North bounded, fide, from the one end of it to the other, the Mediterranean sea. The greatest part of which countrey, although it hath been gueffed at by writers in former time, yet

because of the great heat of it.lying for the most part of it under the Zona Torrida, and for the wildernesses therin, it was in former time supposed by many, not to bee much inhabited: * but of certainty by all, to be very little discouered, till the Portugals of late began their Nauigation on the backfide of Africa, to the East-Indies. So vntill the exact a description is therefore not to be looked for, as Portugal, hath been of Afia, and Europe.

loyning to the Holy Land, by a little Istmos, is the country of * Egypt, which is a land as fruitfull as any almost in the world, although in these dayes it doth not answer to the fertiltie of former times.

This is that which in the time of Iofeph did relieue Canaan with corne, and the family of Jacob which did so multiply in the land of Egypt, that they were growne to a huge multitude, when God by Mofes did deliuer them thence.

This Countrey did yeeld exceeding abundance of corne vnto the citie of Rome, wherupon Egypt, as wel as Sicilia, was commonly called Horreum populi Romani.

Little of this country

Of Africke, and Egypt.

It is observed from all antiquity, that almost never's. "Neuerany ny raine did fall in the land of * Egypt. Whereupon the raining with thunder, and lightning, and fire, running raine mithe on the ground, was fo much more strange, when God lend of E. The myra. plagued Pharaoh, in the dales of Moses: But the flowing gypt. culous flow. of the river Nilus over all the country, (their cities only, and some few hils excepted) doth so water the earth, ing of the that it bringeth forth fruit abundantly. muer Nylus

The flowing of which River yearely, is one of the greatest miracles of the world, no man being able to yeelda fufficient and affured reason thereof, although in Herodoria and Diodorni Siculus, many probable causes

and opinions are affigned thereof.

That there doth not vie any raine to fall in Egypt, befides other heathen testimonies, & experiences of Trauellers may be genered out of the Scripture, for in the 10 Chap of Den. Goddoth make an Antithesis between the land of Canaan and Egypt, saying, that Egypt was watered as a man would water a garden of hearbes, that is to fay, by the hand: But they should come into a Land which had hils, and mountaines, and which was watered with the raine of heaven: and yet fome have written, seb Hazav that ever now and then there is miftes in Egypt, which yeeld, though not raine, yet a pretty dew.

* It is noted of this River, that if in ordinary places it doe flow under the height of fifteene cubits, that then for want of moulture, the earth is not fruitfull; and if it doe flow about fenenteene cubites, that there is like to be a dearth, by reason of the abundance of moy sture, the water lying longer on the land then the Inhabitants

ultiply in the land of Egypt that they we srips soo

It is most probably coniectured, that the falling and melting of fnow, from those Hils, which be called Luna montes; domake the increase of the viner Nilus And the custom of the people in the Southern parts of Arabia is, that they do receive into ponds and dams, the water that

* Lune Montes.

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Of Africke, and Egypt,

doth halfily fall, and the fame they let out with Sluces, .holabel? some after some which canfeth it orderly to come down into the plaines of Egyptern fine again and toir , and

For the keeping vp of these Dammes, the Countrey of Egypt hath time out of minde, * payed a great Tribute to Prefter Iohn: which when of late it was deny+ ed by the Turke, Prefter John caused all the Sluces to low " be letten goe on the fodaine, whereby he manucilous ly annoyed, and drowned up a great part of the Countrey of Egypt.

*In Egypt learning hath bin very ancient, but especis *Learning ally the knowledge of Aftronomy and Mathematickes, very ancient whereof before the time of Tulie, their Priests would in Eppl. report, that they had the difcent of 1 500. yeares exactly recorded, with observations Astrologicall; which as it is a fable; valefle they doe rockon their yeares by the Moone (as fome suppose they did, every moneth for a yeare) foir doch argue knowledge to have been among them very ancient.

Their Priefts had among them a kindof writing, and "The name describing of things by picture, which they did call of their their * Hieroglyphica.

*This in times palt was a kingdome, and by the kings *Egyptia thereof were built those great Pyramides, which were sines part a held to be one of the seuen wonders of the world, being kingdome, mighty huge buildings, erected of exceeding height, for to shew the magnificence of their Founders of a 10, yes

There is part of two or three of them remaining vnto this day, we case had shall seem wheth air to so

Divers learned men are at this day of opinion, that when the children of that were in Egypt and hoppreffed by Pharabhas is mentioned in the beginning of The Por the Booke of Ewedsh', that their labour in burning of tim Pyr bricke was partly imployed to the creding of some of wider, these Pyskusiders but the Serienare doth onely menti After Alexanders time, Proloners quaisit of gaillew

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eine Dorig "The Table paies tribute to Prefler

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Of Africke, and Egypt.

ders buried in, or vader the Prramides ...

* Their fou. 27 The Bounders of thefe Pyramides, were commonly buried in on underlinem : and it is not want to remember, that the Kings and great men of Egypt had much cost bestowed spon them after they were dead.

to Pefer of their dead

Learning

allegel,

parel tribuye

For in as much as Arabia was neer voto them, whence they had most precious Balmes, and other costly Spices. * Their gare they did with charge i embalme their dead, & that with embalming fuch curious art, that the fleffi thereof, and the skinne would remaine voputrified for divers hundred yeares, and all learned men think, thousands of yeares : whereof experiments are plentifull at this day, by the whole bodies hands, on other parts, which by Merchants are now brought from thence and doth make the Mammia, which the Apothecaries we the colour being very blacke, and the fleft clung voto the bones. w believe

Males doth freak of this, when he faith, that Lace was embalmed by the Philidions; after the manner of embalming of the Egyptions. But this manner of embalming,

is ceased long since in Egypt.

l'ne names CHANNEL CO. mous eitie of Egiptani

balma Egypt did fland the great Citie Memphis, which Herhiday is called * Going one of the famous Cities of the East.

* Alexandria kingdome

Hara did Atexander build that Citie, which ynto this daysis of his name, called * Alexandria : being now the greatest siried Merchandiseinall Egyproof which Amianta del amillione doth observe that there was never any, or almost liachever bin but that once in the day the Sunne hath bin feene to thene over Alexandria. This citie was one of the foure Patriarchall Seas, which were appoynted in the tish Nigers Councelland and could a

lawes and cuftomes.

-quidis countre) was governed by a King as long agoe King ame lasadonoff any country in the world. Here raigned Ahis lemous makes, who made those good lawes spoken of by Herodebearand Diodorn Sisulus: lin whole writings, the ancienticultornes of the Egyptien are morthly to be read.

After Alexanders time, Prolomens one of his Capitains

The

Of Africke and Egypt.

had his * Kingdome , of whom all his successors were called Ptolemeis, as before time all their Kings were called Pharaoh, they continued long friends land in league with the people of Rome, till the time of Julius Cafar; but afterward they were as fabiects to the Ro-

mans, till the Empire did decay.

When they had withdrawne themselves from the Roman government, they let wp a Prince of their owne a whom they tearmed the Sultan or Souldan of Egypt; of whom, about four hundred yeares fince, Saladine was one. But when the race of these was out, the Mamalukes (who were the guard of the Sultaine as the Jani. faris be to the Turke) appointed a Prince at their pleafure: till that now, about an hundred yeares agoe, or lesse, the Turke Selimus possessed himselfe with the fole gouernment of the Countrey: so that at this day Egopt is wholly under the Turke, and douodala

s. There be Christians that now live in Egypt paying their tribute vnto the Turke, as others doe now also in

Gracia.

Aneas Siluins doth report in his History, De mundo univer for Cap 60. that divers did goe about to * digthotow that little Iffmer or Straite which at the top of the Red Sea doth toyne Egypt to some part either of Arbia, or of the Holy Land; imagining the labour not to be great, in as much as they conceined the space of ground to be no more then 1 500. furlongs. Sefoftrie the King of Egypt (as he faith) did first attempt this. Secondly Darius, the great Monarke of the Persians. Thirdly * Ptolemy, one of the Kings of Egypt, who drew * The 2 dirch a 100. Foote broade, 30. foote deepe, and 4% forward, hee was forced to cease, for feare of interior dation, and overflowing the whole Land of Egypt; the Sea. Red Seabeing found to be higher (by three Cubices) then the ordinarie plaine of Ceppe was. But if lime affirmeth, Chickey.

Ptolemeus. King of Egypt.

Egypt, is wholly vader the Turkes.

and a late nuis desire

SAME OF THE

Kingsof . Egypt Mesu: tempt to let in the Red

Of Cyrene and Africke the leffe.

affirmeth, that the digging was given ouer, left the Sea being let in, should marre the water of Nilus, which

along doth yeeld drinke to the Egyptians,

Per. Maffeur in his Indian Storie, doth tell, that there was a Portugal also, that of late yeares, had a conceit to have had this worke finished, that so hee might have made the third part of the old knowne world Africa, to have been an Island compassed round with the Sea.

Men commonly in the description of Egypt, doe report that whole Country to Standin Africke; but if we will speake exactly, and repute Nilus to be the bound betweene Afra and Africke, wee must then acknowledge that the Easterne part of Agypr, from Nilus and fo forward to the Red Sca, doth ne in Asia; which is observed by Peter Martyr, in that pretty Treatise of his De legatione Babilonica.

i green.

* The Inha. bitants dun estawnic.

· A good

obferuatio tion

> Although this Country of Agypt doth stand in the Telfe fame Climate that Mauritania doth, yet the inhabitantsthere are not black, but rather *dun, or tawnie. Of which colour Cleopatra was observed to be; who by intifement, to won the love of Juline Cafar and Antonie: And of that colour doe those runningats (by denifes make themselves to be) who goe vp and down the world vinder the name of Agyptians, being indeed, but counterfets and the refuse or rascality of many nations. mas much as they concessed the lpace of

Of Cyrene and Africke the lesse.

*The Scituation of Cyrene 1121

N the * West-side of Agypt, lying along the Mediterranean, is a Country which was Acalled in old sime Cyrene; wherein did stand that Oracle which was so famous in the time

of Alexander the Great, called by the name of the Temple or Oracle of Inpiter Hammon, whither when Alex. , 129mmits

ander

Of Grene and Africke the leffe.

ender did repaire, as to take counsell of himselfe, and his successe, the Pricks being before taught what they *The should say, did flatteringly protesse him to be the Son of Priest cou-God and that he was to be adored: So that as the Oracle of Delphos, and some other, were plaine delusion of by the Ora; Saran, who did reigne in that darke time of ignorance: de of Jupin fo this of Inpiter Hammon, may be well supposed to be ter Ham nothing elfe, but a coulonage of the Priefts.

* In this Country, and all neere about where the Oracle stood, are very great wildnernesses; where did treame bar. appeare to Alexander, for foure dayes journey, neither the place Graffe, Tree, Water, Man, Bird, nor Beaft; but onely a where the deepe kinde of fand: fo that he was enforced to carrie Oracle water with him for himselfe and his company (and all stood,

other prouision) on Cammels backes.

Atthisday, this Countrey hath loft his oldename. and is reckoned as a part of Egypt, and lieth under the

Turke.

In dry Countries as in Africa, and the wildernesse of Arabia, they have much * vse of Cammels. First, be- * Their cause they can carrie a huge burthen of water and much vie of other prouision: Secondly, because that themselves will goe along time without drinke, trauelling (as Sol linus writeth) foure daies together without it ; but then drinking excessinely, and that especially of muddie and puddle water : And thirdly, because that in an extremitie, those that travel with them doe let them blood in a vaine, and fucke out the blood; whereby as the owner is much releeved, so the Cammell is little the the Carbaramana of Light-hot anen: anti or allow

Westward from this Country, along the Mediteral nean, lieth that which in ancient time was called * Africa minor: for as in Africa one part about another * Africa was by an excellency called Afia, or Afia the leffer Minor,. to this part of Africke was tearmed by the Romans, Sometimes Africa simply formetimes Africa the leffer 51

fonage of

* Theexrennesse of

Cammels.

desetus .

In

Of Mauritania Cefarienfi.

In this Country did stand that place so famous, mend tioned by Salust, vnder the name of Phillanorum are: which was the bound in that time, betweene Africke

and Cyrene.

The Quick-

On the North and East part hereof, in the Sea neere water the shore, was that * Quick-sand, which in times past did destroy so many shippes, and was called Syria magna: as also on the North and West part, was the other sand, called Syria Parua. Some part of this Country, was heretofore under the Sultan of Egypt, whose dominion did extend it selfe so farre to the West, and there was divided from the Kingdome of Tunis: but it is now wholly under the * Turke, and is commonly reputed as a part of Barbarie. For now, by a general name from the consines of Cyrene unto the West, as farre as Hercules pillers, is called Barbarie; though it containe in it divers Kingdomes, as Tunis, Fessa, and Marocco.

*This wholly vn-der the Tarker.

It containeth diucia Kingadomes.

Of Mauritania Casariensi.

Barberie.

Part of that Country, which by a general name is called at this day * Barbarie; hath in old time beene called Mauritania, which was divided into two parts: the East part whereof next to Africa minor, was called by the Romans, Mauritania Cosariensis, as the other was called Mauritania Tingitania. In Mauritania Casariensis was the Countrie of Numidia, the people whereof were vsed in the wars of the Carthagenians, as Light-horsemen; and for all nimble services were very active.

In the Balt-part of this Country standing in the Sea, was that * famous Citie of Carthage, supposed to bee

built by Didg who came from Tyrus.

This city was it, which for the space of some hundreth years, cotended with Rome, for the Empire of the world.

The far mous City of Carthage.

In

Of Maritania Cafarienfi.

In the Roman Histories are recorded their great *wars * Romes which the people of Rome had with the city of Carthage. great warrs *In the first yeare of the three, the contention was for against care the Iles of Cicilia, Corfica, & Sardinia, when the victory *Caufe of fell to the Romanes, and the Carthaginians were glad to the first war.

redeeme their peace with the leaving of those Ilands.

*The fecond war was begun by Hannibal, who brake *Caufeof the league, & after he had taken some part of Spain from the second the Romans, and facked Saguntum, a city of their friends, came first ouer the Pyrenay hils to France, then ouer the Alpes to Italy, where he ouerthrew the Romanes in three great battels; and much endangered their estate; he continued in Italy with his Army fixteene yeares, till Scipio attempting on (arthage, forced Hanniball to returne to rescue his owne countrey. * There was Hamiball overthrowne, and his citie put to a great pension by Scipio, who for his victory there, was named Africanue.

* In the third warre (because the people of Carthage still brake the league) their Citie was razed to the very great warred ground by the earnest and continuals counsels of Cate. the elder, fearing evermore to dangerous a neighbour. though Scipio Nasica counselled to the contrary fearing least if the dread of that enemy were taken away, the Romanes would grow either to idlenesse, or civil disfention, which afterward they did. It is reported of Cato, that he never spake his judgement of any thing in the Senare, but his conclusion was thus: Thus I thinke for this matter, and withall, that Carthage is to bee razed downe. And Scipio Nasica would reply in his conclusifion : Thus I thinke of this matter, and withat the farthage is not to be razed downe.

Liny reporteth, that the way wherby * Categrenailed *cate pre-that Carthage should be razed down, was this, while the uailed. question was very hot he bringeth into the Senat house green Figs, & let the Senators understand, that the fame day three weekes those Figs were growing in Carthage

Note:

*The third

vine lener

towner

Of Mauritania Tingitana.

towne; wherby he made manifest vnto them, that it was polfible, that'an army might be conveyed from Carehage to Rome in fo short a time, as that they would not be able (on the fudden) to refift, and fo Rome might be furprifed Whereby they all concluded, that it was no fafetie for their citie to have so bad a neighbour so neere ynto them.

Vica.

In this country toward the West, not farre from Carl thage stood *Vtica; wherof the yonger Cato was tearmed Cato V ticensis, because he killed himselfe there in the eiuill warrs betwixt Cafar and Pompey, because he would not come within the hands of his enemy Cafar.

of Hippon.

The Citie Not farre from thence West ward, standeth * Hippon, which was the citie where S. Augustine was Bishop.

This Countrey called the kingdome of Tanu.

This whole Countrey (at this day) is called the kingdome of Twisithe king whereof, is a kind of stipendary vnto the Turke: the people that inhabit there, are general rally Sarazens, and doe professe Mahomet.

Some doe write, that Tunis standeth in the very place where old Carthage was; which is not fo, but is scituated very neere vnto the old ruines of the other. Against the King of Tunis, Charles the fift had some of his warres by Sca.

Of Mauritania Tingitana

He other part of Barbary that lieth along the Mediterranean, farthest into the West, was called in old time * Mauritania Tingitana. The people of which Countrey were thole hich almost in all the old Histories were called by the name of Mauris: Those of the other Mauritania being tather tearmed Numidia.

Into the Northwest part hereof did Hercules come, and there

Margitania Tingitana bounded.

Of Muuritania Cafarienfa

there did fet vp one of his Pillars, which answereth to * Hercules the other in Spaine, they both being at the Straits of Gi. Pillar. bralter, in times past called Fresum Herculeum. On the South part hereof lay the * kingdome of Becchus, which . The king. in the time of Marine had so much to doe with the Ro- dome of manes. In the West part of this Mauritania, standeth the Bocchus. Hill called * Atlas-minor: and on the South part, is the *Atlas minor great Hill called Atlas-major; whereof the maine Oce_ Atlas major. an which lyeth betweene Mauritania and America, is called Mare Atlantium. This Hill is so high, that vnto those who stood on the bottom of it, it seemed to touch heaven with his shoulders.

This Countrey hath beene long inhabited by the Sarazens; who from thence finding it to bee but a short passage into Spaine, did goe ouer (now seven hundred yeares agoe) and possessed there the kingdome of Gravado, on the South fide of Spaine, till they were thence expelled by Ferdinandus and Elizabeth, or flabell, King and Queene of Castile. In this Countrey since that time, have the Spaniards taken some Cities and Holds; and so also have the Portugales: which by the divers event of victorie, have often been lost and wonne by with the violence that many were sort and & ... ment

Here it was that the Emperor Charles the fift, had diuers of his great warres against the Moores, as wel as in the kingdome of Tunis. For the affiftance of one, who claimed to be King of a part of this Country, did Seven ftian the King of Partugall goe with all his power into Africa, in the yeare 1578 where vnaduifedly bearing himselfe, he was flain, together with twoother, the same day, who claimed tobe Kings: fo that there it was that the barrell was fought whereof it was fayd, *That Three kings three Kings dyed in one days which battellis called the fine in one battell of Alcazar, and was the ruine of the kingdome battell of of Portugall, and the cause of the vniting it to the Aleazer. Crowne of Spame. Aftro ogers did suppose that the bla-

Dans A

Santallo 3

and a bol

Natauo B

Of Mauritania Tingitana.

zing Starre which appeared the yeare before, did fignific that ill euent.

dome of Fez. dame of Merocco.

This whole Country doth maintaine in it, besides fome Imperiall gouernment, two absolute Kingdomes: The King- the one of Fezza or Fez, which lyeth on the North part toward the Mediterranean and Spaine: the other is The King- the Kingdome of * Morocco, which lieth from about the Hill Atlas minor, to the South and West part of Mauritania. These are both SaraZens, as be also their people; holding true league with the Turke, and with some other Christian Princes; a league only for traffique and merchandise.

> It may be doubted whether it was in this Mauritania Tingitana, or rather but nere vnto it, in Mauritania Casariensis, that which S. Augustine in his Booke De doctrina Christiana, doth of his owne knowledge report, that in a City of that Country was this * brutish custome. that once in the yeare (for certain daies) the inhabitants of the place did affemble themselves into wide & large fields, and there divided themselves each from other, so that perhaps the fathers were on one fide, and the children or brothers on the other; and did throw stones with fuch violence that many were hurt, and divers killed with the fury of that affault.

> But S. Auftin telleth, that he detesting the bruitishnesse thereof, did make a most eloquent and elaborate Oration or Sermon voto them: wherby he did prevaile with those of the City where he was, that they gave ouer that foolish and rude exercise: Yet Leo Affricanus, who lived about a hundred yeares fince, & in his owne person trauailed ouer the greatest part of Africke, doth write in his description of Africke, that in one place of the Kingdome of Fez, the like barbarous custome is yet

retayned.

Mar 18 Sept.

A Brutish Cuftome v. fed in this Country.

Of the other Countries of Africke, lying neere the Sea.



Rom beyond the Hill Atlas-maier, vnto the South of Africke, is nothing almost in antiquity) worthy the reading and those things which are written (for the most part) are fables: For towards the South-part of Africke, as well as towards.

the North-parts of Europe and Asia, be supposed to be men of strange shapes, as some with Dogs heads, some * Men of without heads, and some with one foote alone, which frange was very huge, and fuch like; which that counterfeit Frier(who writ that Book which is counted Saint Auguffin ad fratres in Ereme: and who would gladly father vpon Saint Augustine the creding of the Augustine Friers I doth fay, that he faw trauelling downe from Hippon South-ward in Africa: But as the Affe, in Elope, which was cloathed in the Lyons skin, did by his long eares shew himselfe to be an Affe, and not a Lyon: So this foolish fellow, by his lying, doth shew himselfeto be a counterfet, and not Saint Augustine.

In the new writers there are some few things to be observed; as first, that all the people in generall to the South, lying within the Zona terride are not onely blackish, like the Moores, but are exceeding blacke. And therefore as in old time, by an excellency, some of them are called Nigrica, foat this day they are named * Ne- + Negri.

gros, as then whom no men are blacker.

Secondly, the Inhabitants of all these parts which border on the Sea-coast, euen vnto Caput bone spei, hauc beene Gentiles, adoring Images and foolish shapes for beion M 2

fhapes.

Of the other Countries of Africke.

their gods neither hearing of Christ, nor beleeuing on Mahomet, till such time as the Portugals comming among them, have professed Christ for themselves, but have wonne few of the people to imbrace their religion.

* The Porbeere fetled themselues.

* Thirdly, that the Portugal's passing along Africato tweels have the East-Indies, have settled themselves in many places of those Countries, building Castles and Townes for their owne fafetie, and to keepe the people in subject i-

on to their great commoditie. 11 12 10

* The Country of Guinea.

One of the first Countries famous beyond Al orotog. is " Omnea, which wee call Ginnie, within the compane whereof, lieth the Cape, called the Cape Verde, and the other, the Cape of the three points and the Towne and Calle named Sierta Liona, at which place (as common-The ly all' I rauellers doe touch, that doe passe that way for fresh water and other ship provision) our Englishmen hade found * traffique into the parts of this Country. where their greatest commodity is Gold, and Elephants teeth of both which there is good flore. Inice none

* Their Commoditiesfor trade.

* The Kingdome of Congo.

Beyond that, toward the South; not faire from the Equinoctiall, lieth the * Kingdome of Congo, commonly called Mani-longo. Where the Portugals at their first arrivall finding the people to bee Heathens, without God, did indicethem to a profession of Christ, and to be baptized in Brear abundance, allowing of the principles of Religion, vitilHuch time as the Priest did reach them to lead their lines according to their profession; which the most part of them in no case endu-* Their re. ting, they termined back agains to their * Gentilifme.

ligion.

1115

Beyond Maniltongo fo farre to the South as almost tenne degrees beyond the Tropick of Capricorne, lieth the lands end; which is a Promontorie, now called Caput bona fpet, which Vasous Gama the Portugat did difcouer and fo called it, because he had there good. neigd hope that the Land did turne to the North; and that follow-

Of the other Countries of Africke.

following the course thereof hee might be brought to Arabia and Persia, but especially to Calecut in India. Which course, when himselfe, and other of his countrymen after him did follow, they found on the coast vp towards Arabia, the Kingdome of * Mosambique, Melinda, Magadazo, and other; whose people were all Gentiles, and now are in league with the Portugals, who have built divers Holds for their fafety. Of which Countries, and manners of the people, he that lifteth to read, may finde much in the History of Offring, and Petrus Maffeus; but there is no matter of any

great importance.

Beyond the Cape towards the North, before you come to Mosambique, betweene the riners of Guama and Santto Spirito, lies the * Kingdome of Monomorepa, where the Portugals also have arrived, and someh was done there by the preaching of Gonfaluo de Sylna, a lefuire, that the King and Queene of that Country with many others, were converted from * Gentilifere to Christianity and baptized: But certaine Mahometanes incensing the King thereof afterwards against the Portugals, made him to repolt from his religion. and to put to death this Jesuite and divers others: which fact of his, the Portugals affaying to revenge with an army fent for out of Portugal, they profited little against him, but were themselves consumed by the discommodities of the Country, and the distemperature of the ayre.

There are also other Kingdomes in this part of Africke, of whom we know little besides their names and lite in generall, ast Adel, Monomugi, Angola, and therefore it shall be sufficient to have named them in Kingdoms of Adel,&c. a word of In lieuwish and I for the word

mention of this. But they doe to this day recome Circomcilion: where file reason may be, that the Ennace Horis Conus on 1 us Muing my faithur converse

* The three Kingdomes of Molam blique, Me linda, Ma. gadazo,&C. to biglious

Silver Sous ASJONE TO

* The Kingdome of Monomotaps.

* Their religion.

> 2 1 Miscon

HOST &

reciplion.

Of Abissines, and the Empire of Prester John.

The Scientian of the Empire of Prefler Lobn.

N the In-land of Africke, lieth a very large Country, extending it selfe on the East to some part of the Red Sea, on the South to the Kingdome of Melinda, and a great way farther; on the North to Egypt; on the

West to Manicongo. The people whereof are called Abissini; and it selfe the dominion of him, whom we commonly call in English Prester Iohn; but in Latine some tearme him Pretiosis Iohannes, but the most part Prasbiter Iohannes, writing of him. As he is a Prince absolute, so hee hath also a Priest-like, or Patriarchall sunction and jurisdiction among them * This is a very mighty Prince, and reputed to be one of the greatest Emperours in the world.

"One of the greatest of the world,

* Their religion.

What was known of this country in former time, was knowne under the name of Ethiopia; but the voyages of the Portugals in these late dayes have best described it. The people therof are *Christians, as is also their Prince; but differing in many things from the West Church; & in no fort acknowledging any supreme prerogative of the Bishop of Rome. It is thought that they have retained Christianity, even from the time of our Saujour, being supposed to be converted by the Chamberlaine of Candace the Queen of Ethiopia, who was instructed concerning Christ, by Philip the Euangelist in the Atts of the Apostles. Enseins in his Ecclesiastical story doth make mention of this. But they doe to this day retaine Circumcifion: whereof the reason may be, that the Ennuch (their Conuerter) not having any further conference with

Of Abissines, and Prester John.

with the Apostle, nor any else with him, did receive the ceremonies of the Church impersedly, retaining Circumcision: which among the leves was not abolished

when he had conference with Philip.

Within the dominion of Prester John, are the Mountaines commonly called * Luna montes: where is the first * Lune well-spring and arising of the river Nilus. Yet there are Montes, that fetch the head of this River out of a certaine great Lake towards the South, called Zembre: out of which toward the West runnes the River of Zaire, into the Kingdome of Monicongo. The River of Zuama or Cuama, towards the South, to the Kingdome of Monmotapa or Benomotapa, as this River Nilus towards the North, through the Kingdome of the Abifines to Egypt, which River running violently along this Country, and sometimes haltily increasing by the melting of much Snow from the Mountaines, would ouerrunne and drowne a great part of Egypt, but that it is flaked by many Ponds, Dammes, and Sluces, which are within the dominion of Prester Iohn. And in respect hereof, for the maintenance of these, the Princes of Egypt have paid vnto the governour of the * Abif- * The Abigfines a great tribute time out of minde : which of late fines dround the great Turke supposing it to bee a custome need- Esp. lesse, did deny; till the people of the Abisines by commandement of their Prince, did breake downe their Dams, and drowning Egypt did enforce the Turketo continue his pay, and to give much money for the new making of them, very carneftly, to his great charge, defiring a peace.

In this Country also of Prester Iohn, is the rising of the samous river * Niger, supposed to have in it the most * The river and the best precious stones of any river in the world, Niger, which arising likewise out of a great Lake out of that Mount, after it hath runne a good space hideth it selfe for the space of 60. miles vnder ground, then appearing

againe.

againe after it hath runne somewhat further, makes a great Lake, and againe after a great Tract, another, and at last, after a long course, falls at Cape Verde into the

Atlantique Sea

Ortelius in his larger Maps, describes it falling into the Sea, like Nilus in Egypt, with seuen Streames, or Ofia: but those that trauell these parts fay, that there are onely fome Bayes, but there is no river in those parts

running into the Sea, but Senega.

* Countries more in Africke.

* Their Orage Chapes ot wilde bcasts

There bee other countries in Africke," as Agisimba, Libia interior, Nubia, and others, of whom nothing is famous: but this may be faid of Africke in generall, that it bringeth foorth store of all forts of wild Beasts, as Elephants, Lyons, Panthers, Tygers, and the like: yea, according to the prouerbe, Africa semper aliquid apportut nous. Oft times new and trang shapes of wilde Beafts are brought foorth there; the reason whereof is, that the Countrey being hote, and full of Wildernelles, which have in them little water, the beaftes of all forts being inforced to meete at these few watering places that be, where oftentimes contrary kinds have coniunaion the one with the other: so that there ariseth new kind of Species, which taketh part of both. Such a one is the Leopard, begotten of the Lyon, and the beaft called Pardus, and somewhat resembling either of them. And thus farre of Africke.

Of the Northerne Flands.



He Ilands that doe lye in the North, are in number almost infinite: the chiefe of them only shall be briefly touched. Very farre to the North in the same Climate almost with

Sweden, that is, under the circle Articke, liethan fland

called

called in old time * Thule, which was then supposed to *Thule. be the fathest part of the world Northward, and therefore is called by Virgill, Ultima Thule. The Countrey is cold, the people barbarous, and yeeldeth little *com- *Their moditie, sauing Hankes. In some part of the yeare commodithere is no night at all. Vnto this Land divers of our English Nation doe yearely trauell, and doe bring from thence good store of Fish; but especially, our deepest and thickest Ling, which are therefore called Island Lings.

It hath pleased * God, that in these latter times, the *Their Gospell is there preached, and the people are instru- Religion. cted in Christianitie, having also the knowledge of good Learning, which is brought about by the meanes of the King of Sweden, vnto whom that Iland is now fubiea.

There is lately written by one of that nation, a pretty Treatise in Latine, which describeth the manner of that Country; and it is to be seene in the first Tome of master Hackluits Voyages.

Southward from thence, lieth * Frizeland, called in La. * Frizeland, tine Frizlandia; whereas the Frizeland iouning to Ger-

many, is in Latine called Frilia.

On the coast of Germany, one of the seuenteene Prouinces is called * Zealand, which containeth in it divers it standeth Ilands; in whom little is famous, saving that in one of Flushen, and them is Flishen, or Flushen, a towne of warre, and Mid- Middleburge dleburge is another, a place of good Mart.

Leninus Lemnius, and some of the low Germanes, be of opinion, that this Citie first was built by Metellus the Romane; and that which now is called Middleburge, was

at the first tearmed Metelli Burgum.

The States of the Low countries, do hold this Pronince against the King of Spaine. These Ilands have bin much troubled of late with inundation of water.

The Iland that lieth most West of any fame, is I reland, * Freland, which

which had in it heretofore many kings of their own; but the whole land is now annexed to the Crowne of England. The people naturally are rude and superstitious: the countrey good and fruitfull, but that for want of tillage in diners places, they fuffer it to grow into Boggs * A rare and and Deferts. * It is true of this Country (which Solinus writeth of some other, that Serpents and Adders do not breedthere; and in the Irish Timber, of certaine experi-

ence no Spiders web is ener found.

*Of Britaine

admirable

Note.

* Foure Languages there ipo -Ren.

*The most renowned Handin the world is Albion, or Britania, which liath heretofore contained in it many severall kingdomes; but especially in the time of the Saxons. It hath now in it two kingdomes, England and Scotland, wherin are *foure severall Languages; that is, the English, (which the civill Scots doe barbarously speake) the Welsh tongue (which is the Language of the old Britaines;) the Cornish (which is the proper speech of Cornewall;) and the frish, (which is spoken by those Scors which live on the West part of Scotland, neere vnto Ireland. The commodities and pleasures of England are well knowne vnto vs, and many of them are expresfed in this Verse:

Anglia, Mons, Pons, Fons, Ecclesia, Fæmina, Lana.

England is stor'd with Bridges, Hils, and Wooll; With Churches, Wels, and Women beautifull.

*Their Originall,

* The ancient Inhabitants of this land were the Britaines, which were afterward driven into a corner of the Country, now called Walcs, and it is not to be doubted, but at the first this countrey was peopled from the continent of France, or therabout, when the sonnes of Noah had spread themselves from the East to the West part of the world. It is not strange to see why the people of that Nation do labour to fetch their pedigree from one Brutw., whom they report to come from Troy; because the originall

originall of that truth began by Galfridus Monument tensis, aboue 500. years agone, & his booke containeth great shew of truth, but was noted by Nubringensis or fome Authour of his time, to be meerely fabulous: Befides that, many of our English nation have taxed the faying of them who would attribute the name of Brittannia unto Brutus, and Cornubia to Coryneus, Aneas Sylvins. Epift. 1.2. hath thought good to confirm it, faying; The English people (saith he) doe report, that after Troy was overthrown, one Brutus came vnto the, from whom their Kings doe fetch their Pedegrees; which matter there are no more Historians that deliver, besides a certaine English man, which had some learning in him, who willing to aquall the blood of those Islanders vnto the Roman stock and generositie, did affirme and say that concerning Brutus, which Linie and Salust (being both deceived) didreport of Aneas.

We doe finde in ancient Records and Stories of this Island, that since the first possessions which the Brittans had here, it was ouer-runne, and * conquered fine tons fine seuerall times. * The Romans were the first that didat- times contempt upon it, under the conduct of Julius Cafar, who quered. did onely discouer it, and frighted the inhabitants with the name of the Romans, but was not able so farre to preuaile vpon it, as any way to possesse it: yet his fuccessours afterwards did by little and little, so gaine on the Country, that they had almost all of it; which is now called England; and did make a great Ditch or Trench from the East to the West Sea, betweene their dominion here, and Scotland. Divers of the Emperours werehere in person, as Alexander, Seuerus, who is reputed to be buried at Yorke. Here also was Constantius, father vnto Constantine the Great; who from hence married Helena a woman of this Land, who was afterward mother to the renowned Constantine. But when the Romans had their Empire much weakened, partly by

First, by the To-

their owne discords, and partly by that decay which the irruptions of the Gothes and Vandales, and such like inuaders did bring vpon them, they were forced to retire their Legions from thence, and so leaning the Countrey naked; the Scots, and certaine people called the Pictes, did breake in, who most miserably wasted and spoyled the Countrie. Then were the Inhabitants (as some of our Authours write) put to that choyfe, that either they must stand it out andbe slaine, or give ground, till they came to the Sea, and so bee drowned.

* Secondly the Pitter. who vied to paint or faces.

Of these * Titles, who were the second ouer-runners of this Land; some doe write, that they did vse to cut and pounse their flesh, and lay on colours, which did make them the more terrible to be seene with the cuts pounse their of their flesh. But certaine it is, that they had their name for painting themselues, which was a common thing in Brittan in Cafars time, as hee reporteth in his Commentaries, the men colouring their faces with Glastone or Ode, that they might seem the more dreadfull, when they were to joyne Battaile.

* Thirdly the Saxons.

To meete with the cruelty and oppession of these Barbars, the * Saxons were in the third place by some of the Land called in, who finding the sweetnesse of the foyle, and commodiousnesse of the Countrey euery way, did repaire hither by great troupes, and so seated themselves here, that there were at once of themseven seuerall Kingdomes and Kings within the compasse of England.

These Saxons didbeare themselves with much more temperance and placabilitie towards those few of the Country that remained, then the Pittes had done: but yet growing to contention, one of their Kings with another, partly about the bounds of their territories, and partly about other quarrels, they had many great

battels each with other.

In the time of these, * Religion and Depotion was *Their much embraced, and divers Monestaries, and rich Religious houses were founded by them, partly for pen- tion, nance which they would doe, and partly otherwife; because they thought it to meritorious: in so much that King Edgar alone, is recorded to have built about foure severall Monestaries. And some other of their Kings were in their ignorance so denoted, that they gaue ouer their Crownes, and in superstition did goe to

Rome, there to leade the lines of private men.

These seven Kingdomes in the end, did grow all into one; and then the fourth and most grieuous scourge and conquest of this Kingdome came in, the * Danes; * Fourthly who Lording it here divers yeares, were at last expel- the Danes, led; and then William Duke of Normandy, pretending that hee had right thereunto by the promise of adoption, or some other conveyance from Harald, did with his Normans passe ouer into this Land, and obtained a great victorie in Suffex, at a place which he caused in remembrance thereof to be called Battell, and builtan Abby there, by the name of Battell Abby. He tooke on him to winne the whole by conquest, and did beare himselfe indeed like a Conquerour: For hee seised all into his hands, gaue out Barons, Lordships, and Mannours from himselfe; renersed the former Lawes and Customes, and instituted here the manners and orders of his owne Country; which have proceeded on, and beene by little and little bettered; so that the honourable gouernment is established, which we now see at this day.

It is supposed, that the faith of * Christ was first * The relibrought into this Land in the dayes of the Apostles, by gion very Toseph of Arimathea, Simon Zelotes, and some other of ancient, that time: but without doubt not long after it was which they found here; which appeareth by the testimony of Ter- fesse. tullianus, who lived within lesse then 200. yeares after

Christ:

* King Luthat here received Baptilme and the

Gospell.

Christ: And there are records to shew, that in the dayes of Eleutherius, one of the ancient Bishops of Rome, *King Lucius received here both Baptisme & the Goseins, the first pell: in so much that it is fabulous vanity to say, that Austin the Monke was the first that here planted the Christian faith: For he lined 600. years after Christ, in the time of Gregory the Great, Bishop of Rome: Before which time, Gildas is (vpon great reason) thought to haue liued here; of whom there is no doubt, but that he was a learned Christian: Yea, & that may be perceiued by that which Beda hath in his Ecclesiastical story concerning the comming in of Austin the Monke, that the Christian religion had bin planted here before, but that the puritie of it in many places was much decayd, and also that many people in the Island were yet Infidels: For the couerfion of whom, as also for the reforming of theother, Austin was sent hither, where he behaued himselfe so proudly, that the best of the Christians which were here did mislike him. In him was erected the Archbishopricke of Canterbury, which amongst old writers is still termed Dorebernia, the Archbishops doe reckon their succession by number, from this Austin.

* Note.

The reason wherfore Gregorie the Great, is reported to have such care for the conversion of the Ethnicks in Brittan, was becanse certain yong Boyes was brought him out of this Countrie; which being very goodly of countenance (as our country children are therein inferiour to no nation in the world) hee asked them what countrie-men they were; and when it was replied that they were Angli, he said they were not vnfitly so called, for they were Angli, tanquam Angeli, Nam vultum habent Angelorum. And demanding further, of what prouince they were in this Island; it was returned that they were called Deires, which caused him againe to repeat that word, & to say, that it was great pitie, but that by being taught the Gospel they should be saued de ira Dei.

England

England hath fince the time of the Conquest, growne more and more in riches, insomuch that now more then 300. yeares fince, in the time of King Henry the third, it was an ordinary speech, that for wealth, this Countrey No country was Puteus inexhaustus, a well that could not be drawne like England dry. Which conceit the King himfelfe, as Mathew Paris writeth,d d often fuggest vnto the Pope; who thereupon tooke advantage, abusing the simplicity of the King, to fucke out inestimable summes of money, to the intollerable grieuance of both the Cleargie and Temporaltie. And among other things, to bring about his purpose, the Pope did perswade the King, that he would inuest his yong sonne in the kingdome of Apulia; which did containe a great part of all Naples; and for that purpose had from thence many thousands, besides infinite summes which the King was forced to pay for Interest to the Popes Italian Viurers.

Since that time it hath pleased God more and more to b'effe this Land, but neuer more plentifully then in the dayes of our late, and now raigning Soueraigne, whose raigne continuing long in peace, hath peopled the Land with abundance of Inhabitants; * hath stored * The riches it with Shipping, Armour, and Munition, hath fortifi- trey. ed it many wayes, hath increased the traffique with the Turke and Muscouite, and many parts of the earth farre distant from vs, hath much bettered it with building, and enriched it with Gold and Silver, that it is now (by wife men), supposed, that there is more Plate within the Kingdome, then there was Siluer when her Maiestie came to the Crowne. Some Writers of former times, yea, and those of our owne Countrey too; have reported, that in England have beene Mynes of Gold, or at the least some Gold taken out of other Mynes, which report hath in it no credite, in as much as the Country standeth too cold, neither hath it sufficient:

force of the Sunne, to concoet and digest that mettall.

But truth it is that our Chronicles do witnes, that some Silver hath been taken up in the Southerne parts, as in the Tyn-Mynes of Denonshire and Cornewall, and such is sometimes found now: but the vertue thereof is so thin, that by that time it is tried and perfectly fined, it doth hardly quit the cost: notwithstanding, Lead, Iron, and

such baser mettals be here in good plentie.

The same reason, which hindreth gold-ore from being in these parts, that is to say, the cold of the climate, doth also hinder that there is no wine, whose grapes grow here. For although we have grapes, which in the hotter & warme Summers doe prove good; but yet many times are nipped with the frost before they bee ripe, yet not-withstanding they never come to that concoded maturitie as to make sweet and pleasant wine: yet some have labored to bring this about, therfore have planted vineyards to their great cost and trouble, helping & ayding the soyle by the vetermost diligence they could; but in the end it hath proved to very little purpose.

* The rich commodity of Wooll

The most rich commoditie which our land hath naturally growing, is * Wooll, for the which it is renowned ouer a great part of the earth. For our Clothes are sent into Turkie, Venice, Italy, Barbarie, yea, as farre as China of late, besides Muscony, Denmarke, and other Northern Nations: for the which we have exchange of much other Merchandise necessary for vs here; besides that, the vse of this wooll doth in severall labours set many thousands of our people in worke at home, which might otherwise be idle.

Bridges,

* Amongst the Commendations of England, as appeareth in the place before named, is the store of good Bridges: whereof the most famous are London Bridge, and that at Rochester. In divers places here, there bee also Rivers of good Name, but the greatest glorie doth rest in three: * the Thames, called in Latine of Tame and Isi, Tamesis: Severne, called Sabrina:

* Rivers.

and Trent, which is commonly reputed to have his name of tremethe French worth fignifying thirty which fome have expounded to be fo given, because this pio lauerall rivers doe run into the fame: And fome other doe take it to bee so called because there be thirty senerall forts of fishes in that water to be found; the names wherof do appeare in certaine old verses recited by M. Comden in his booke of the Description of England

One of the honourable commendations which are reputed to be in this Realme, is the *fairenesse of our greater & larger Churches, which as it doth yet appeare ches. in those which wee call Cathedrall Churches many of them being of very goodly and fumptuous buildings fo in times past it was more to be seene, when the Abbies, and those which were called religious houses, did flourish; whereof there were a very great number in this kingdome, which did ear up much of the wealth of the land; but specially those which lived there giving themfelues to much filthineffe, and diners forts of vncleahnes. did to draw downe the vengeance of God vpon those places that they were not only diffolied, but almost veterly defaced by King Hamythe eight There are here Archbitwo Archbishopricks, and 24. other Bishopricks within England and Wales, with & lotted or order of soil T

It was a tradition among old writers, that Boitain did breed no Wolues in it neither would they line here but the report was fabulous; in as much as our Chronicles doe write, that there were here fuch flore of themy that the Kings were inforced to lay it as an impolition upon the kings of Wales, who were not able to pay much money for tribute, that they should yerely bring in certaine hundreds of Wolues by which meanes they were at the length quite rid from Wolves, who warmed date than

*The Countrey of Wales had in times past a King of it . Of Pyales felfe yea, and formimes two, the one of Northwales, and the other of Southwater : betweene which people at this day,

"Faire and

thopricks, & 24. Other Eichopricks.

day there is no great good affection: But the Kings of England did by fittle and little fo gaine upon them, that they subdued the whole countrey vito themselves, and in the end King Hemy the eight, intending thereby to benefit this Realme and them, did druide the country in. to Shires, appoynted there his Judices it inerantes, or Judges of the circuit to ride, and by Act of Parliament, made them capable of any preferment in England, as well as his other Subiects.

When the first newes was brought to Rome that Inline Cafar had attempted spon Britaine, Tully in the elegance of his wit (as appeareth in one of his Epistles) did make a flowt at it faying that there was no gaine to be gotten by it. For gold here was none, nor any other commodity to bee had, vnlesse it were by slaves, whom he thought that his friend to whom he wrote would not looke to be brought up in Loarning or Mulique. But if Tully were atine at this day, he would fay, that the cafe is much altered, in as much as in our nation, is fweetnes of behauiour, abundance of Learning, Musick, and all the liberall Arts goodly buildings, sumptuous apparell, rich fare, and whatfoeuer elfe may be truely boafted to be in any country neere adjoyning.

Note

*OFScot land.

*The Northerne part of Britaine is Scot land, which is a kingdome of it selfe, and hath been so from very ancient time, without any fuch conquelt; or maine transmutation of State, as hath been in other Countries. It is compassed about with the sea on all sides, saving where it ioyneth upon England; and it is generally divided into two parts, the one whereof is called the Hyeland, and the other the Lowland.

The Lowland is the most civil part of the realme, wherin religion is more orderly established, and yeeldeth reafonable subjection vnto the king: But the other part called the Hyeland, which lieth further to the North or elfe bendeth towards Ireland, is more rude and fauage; and whither

whither the King hath not fo good accesse, by reason of Rocks and Mountaines; as to bring the Noblemen which inhabite there, to fuch due conformitie of Reli-

gion, or otherwife, as he would.

This country generally is more *poore then England; *Scotland or the most part of the Kingdoms of Europe; but yet of very poore late yeares, the wealth thereof is much encreased by informer reason of their great traffique to all the parts of Christendome: yea, ynto Spaine it selfe, which hath of late yeares bin denied to the English and some other Nations, and yet wnto this day they have not any ships, but for Merchandise; neither hath the King in his whole dominion any vessell called A man of Warre. Some that have travelled into the Northerne parts of Scotland, do report, that in the Solftinium affinale, they have scant any night, and that which is, is not about two houres, being rather a dimnesse, then a darkenesse. The language of the Country is in the Lowland, a kinde of barbarous English. But towards Ireland side, they speake Irisb. which is therrue reason whereof it is reported that in Brittaine there are foure Languages spoken that is Frish in part of Scotland, English for the greatest parts are four Welfb in Wales ; and Cornifb in Cornwall,

In the confines betweene the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland, which are commonly called the Borders there lie diners out-lawes and vnruly people; which as being fubiest to neither Prince by their good wils, but fo farre as they lift, doc exercise great robberies, and Itealing of Cattell from them that dwel thereabout : and yet the Princes of both Realmes for the better prescruation of Peace and Lustice, doe appoint go of Te certaine Warders on each side, who have power, even

by Martiall Law to represse all enormities.

The Queene of England had on her fide three ; wherof one is called the " Lord Warden of the East Man VVaices of ches, the other of the West Marches; the third, the Warden

* The reafon why it is faid that in Brittan Languages,

* Burderers great Rob-bers and Stealers.

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of the middle marches, who with all their power cannot fo order things, but that by reafon of the outrages thereabouts committed the Borders are much vipeopled: whiles such as desire to be civill, doe not like to

liberin fo dangerous a place. A Materian a sention of

I de lath beene wondred at by many that are wife, howlis contabelthat whereas fo many Countries, hauing in them diners Kingdomes and Regiments, did all in the end come to the dominion of one (as appeareth arthis day in Spaine, where were wont to be divers Kings undfointimes past in England, where the seven Kingdomes of the Saxons did grow all into one) yet that Englandand Scotland, being continuate within one Island, could never till now be reduced to one Monarchy; whereof in reason the French may be thought to have beenethe greatest hinderance. For they having felt fo much fmart by the armes of England alone; in fo much that sometime all that whole Country almost hath been over-runne and possessed by the English, have thought that it would be impossible that they should refile the force of them, if both their Kingdomes were vniced and iowned into one.

The Custome therefore of the Kings of France in former times was, that by their gold they did binde vnto them the Kings and Nobility of Scotland, and by that meanes of the Kings of England were no fooner attempting any thing upon France, but the Scots by and by would invade England: Whereupon the * Proverbe amongst our people grew, That hee who will France, winne must with Scotland first begin.

And these Frenchmen continuing their policie, did with infinite rewards breake off the Marriage which. was intended and agreed vpon betweene King Edward. the fixt, and Mary the late vnfortunate Queene of Scottind, drawing het rather to be married with the Del phin of France, who was fonne to King Henry thefecond:

Note.

trying out

Baniel of

I se coages.

*A proucrbe.

* The policicofthe French.

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the diet.

cond: and afterward himselfe raigned by the name of King Francis the second: But this was so ill taken by the English, that they fought revenge upon Scotland, and gave them a great over throw in that battell which was called * Muffelborough field.

The people of this Country were in times past so barbarous, that they did not refuse to eate mans fiesh: which as Saint Hierome doth wiene fe of them, he himselfe law some of them to doe in France; and the same thereof went fo far , that Chryfostome in one place doth former allude to fuch a matter.

There be many little Islands adjoyning vnto the great Island Brittan: as at the very North point of Scotland the * Orcades, which are in number about thirty. The chiefe whereof is named Orkney's whereof the people are barbarous an anima kit your prisoning

On the West-side of Scotland towards Iroland, lie the Islands called Hebrides in nuber 44 where inhabite the people ordinarily called the * Red- hankes. Not far from thence, is the He Mona, comonly called the He of Man, * The Ile the peculiar inridictio of the Earls of Darbie, with ho- of Man, mage notwithstading referued to the Crown of Englad.

On the North-part of Wales, is the Island of * An-

glifey, which is reputed a diffinet Shire.

Towards France fide, on the South part of England is the Isle of * Wight, in Latine called Vistis: which is a good hold in the narrow Seas against the French. More neere France are the Isles of * Gernesey & fernesey, where they speake French, & are under the Crown of England. There are also many other, but of small account. As the Isles of Teamer and Sheppy on the side of Rent, the Sorlings or Sully at the end of Cornewall, in number as it is faid 145. Caldey, Lunday, & the Flatbolnes, with tothers "Divers in the mouth of Severne, Holy-farne, Cocket Islands on other the fide of Northunderland. And thus much of Great Islands. Brittan, and the Islands thereunto adioyning. Of

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borough field

* The barbaroulnelle of thefe Scots intimes_

* The Orcades the people bar barous.

white e

Chankes.

* The 16 of Anglifey.

*The Fle of VVight. * The faes of Gernefey, and lerne ().

Of the Islands in the Mediterranean Sea.

Here be many Islands in the Mediterra.

Hean, renowned in all the old Writers: but
the chiefe of them onely shall be touched.

From the pillars of Hercules going Eastward, are two Islands not far from Spaine,

* Infula
Balenes.

which in times past were called * Insula Baleares, for that the people of them did vse (both for their delight and armour) Slings, which they continually (almost) carried about with them: and whereunto, as Plinie writeth, they did traine up their children from their yongest yeares, not giving them any meate, till they had from some post or beame cast it down with a shing. Of these were those Fonditors, or Sling-casters, which the Carthaginians and Spaniards did vse in their warres against the Romans. The lesser of these, which lieth most West, was called in the old time Minorica. The bigger, which lieth more East, was called Maiorica, and now Minorica and Maiorica, they are both under the dominion of the King of Spaine.

More East-ward in the Sea, called Mare Inferum, or Tyrrhenum, lieth the Island of * Consica over against Genua: and direct South ward from thence lieth the great * Island Sandinia. For the quiet possession of which two, the warres were of entimes revived betweene the old Carthaginians and the Romans; for these

two Islands lie in the middle very fitly.

The island of Corsica is subject to the state of Genue, whither the Genees doe transport things out of the Maine, and are ruled by their Gouernors, as the Venetians doe Candie.

The Island of Cochea.
The Island Swainea.

Of the Mediterranean Hands.

This Iland is but barren, either in respect of some other that lie necre vnto it, or of the country of Italy; but vet yeeldeth profit, ease, and bonour vnto the States of Genua, which hath little land beside it.

The Iland of Sardinia also is no way so fruitfull as Sicily, but it is under the government of the King of Spaine, and was the same which was promifed to Anthony the King of Nanarre, father to Henry the fourth King of Note. Erance, in recompence of Pamplona and the rest of the kingdome of Nauarre then, and now detained from him and his heires, by the Spaniard. But this was the device only of the Cardinall of Loraine, who intending to draw him to Papistrie, and to order his politique purposes, did make shew of this, which was no way meant by the Spaniard.

Further to the East at the very point of the South part of Italy, lyeth the great * Hand Sicilia, which fome have *The Hand supposed to have bin heretofore a part of the continent: Sicilia. but by an earth quake and inundation of water, to have been rent off, and so made an Hand. The figure of this Country is Triquetra, triangle or three fquare.

Iustin in his 4. Booke, doth seeme to suspect that Sicily was in times past fastned vnto fraly. But Seneca, in Con-Solatione ad Martian. Cap. 97. doth fay plainely, that it

was sometimes a piece of the Continent.

There was also a great content on for this Countrey, between the Caribaginians and the Romanes: but the Romanes obtained it, and had from thence exceeding ftore of corne yearely: whereupon Sicily was called Horreum Pop. Rom. Here stood the goodly *citie called Siracufa: which was destroyed and sacked by Marcellas the Ro- Snacusa. mane. When as Linie writeth of him, he being refolued to let on fire that citie, which was then one of the good- Note. lyest places of the world, could not chuse but breake foorth into teares, to fee how vaine and managers the glory of worldly things is here.

Of the Mediterranean Sea.

* Archimes desthe famous Engine maker

Arthat time lived * Archimedes, who was a most admirable ingenious Engine maker for all kind of fortifica. tions: of whom it is faid, that by burning Glaffes which he made, he did fer on fire divers thips which the Romans had lying in the hauen. When the city was taken he was making plots, and drawing figures on the ground, for to prenent the affaults of the Romans: and being voknown. he was flaine by fome of the Souldiers, which did break in voon him. Some think that it was he, and not Archites which made the Done, of which it is written, that it was fo equally poyfed, that being throwne vp into the avre, it would houer or flutter there, and in a good space not fall downe. log zid 19/10 01 L

* Sicily once 2. Famous tyrants in it.

This was in times past a kingdom, where the two Tya kingdom, rants, the elder & the yonger Dyonifim did raigne, where Gelo also, that great friend to the Romans did remaine.

It was afterward made a prouince, and gouerned by the Pretor, or Deputie of the Romans : whereof Verres was one, who was fo inueighed against by Tullie.

It grew afterward to bee a kingdome againe; in fo much that Tancredus was king of Sioily, which entertained our Richard the first, when with Philip the King of France, he went to the conquest of the Holy Land. Here was likewise * Phalaris the Tyrant so famous, King of

*The tyrant Phalaris.

famous,

Agrigentum. Invalid de por la about a communational The tyran. The tyrannies which were vied in Sicilie, were in nies of Sici- times past so famous, that they grew into a Prouerbe; lie was very as, Inuidia Siculi non invenire Tyranni, tormentum maius; but they who were the causes of all, did oftentimes speede very ill themselues: as appeareth by the elder Dyonifius, who being driven out of his Dominion, did flee into Imbe; and was glad there so teach children, that so he might supply his necessitie. His lonne grew more tyrannous then the father, and stood fo farre in feare of his owne people, that many times he caused himselfe to be shut vp in a Towre, and his guard to keep

Mediterranean Sea.

the doore, that no body might come at him a bedarffinon trust his Barbour to flatte or chip him, "for feapelof tairs * Note: that ting of his throat? but that which was done her canfed Crueltie is his daughters to doe; who with the thin inner skin of alwaies ar-Walnuts being fet on fire, is fayd to have taken of the feare. I that have lived to long, and fee that thousand the signal This was he, whole felicity when Danspoles a flavoires Danseles did feeme marueiloufly to admire, he caufed him to bee the flatterer fet one day at dinner in his royall foat, withdainty fare before him, Place, rich Hangings of Musicket and all other matters of delight; but withatt analostofe ord which was onely tyed with a fingle haire of a Horfes mane, to be hanged directly ouer him: the feare whereof did foreare the flatterer, least it should fall sponhim, that hee continually looked upwards; and abouthin, bei vilous and tooke no ity of that which was before him: where 10 min shill by Dyonifier did enidently reach him pahar the flate of subsmit fome Princes how locuer it feeme glorious vnto others, yet it doch bring little contentment vnto themselues, by reason of the continual dangers which hang over This countrey is now allo ynder the King of Smeth

It is reported of this man, that when all the people of his Countrey did for his cruelty continually curfe him, there was one Woman which dayly did goe to the churches, & prayed the gods to lengthen his life : wherwithal when Dymifin was acquainted marueiting himfelfe at the reason of it; he lent for her, and asked what good thing he had done with her, that the was fo carefull euermore to pray for him? But the woman answe- Note how red, that it was not for love, but for feare, that she beg- the poore ged thefethings of the goder Por (find the) I am an old woman woman, I doe temember when your Grandfather lived, this tyrant, who being very hard vnto his people, was much maligned by them, and the eprayed that they might be rid of him: which falling out afterward your father came in place and he was worte then the former which when the

Of the Hands in the

the fubicas could not endure; they prayed also that hee might die hoping that the next would be better : Then came your felfe in place, who have much exceeded the crueltie of your father: And whereas others wish that you were gone also erusting for amendment in the next, I that have lived to long, and fee that things grow worfe andworfe, doe pray that you may continue; because that if wee should have one that should succeed you if hee walkerin the steps of his predecessors, he must needs be as bad as the Denill himfelfe; for none elfe in tyrannie matters of delights but wished boardispages

*A good note for all inventers of tortures and cruelty, and time-flatterers.

* Phalatis of Agricentum, was he who proposed rewards vnto him who invented new torments, which caused Perillar romake a Bull of Brasse, into the which if inffenders should be put; and fire should be set under. likewife for then it would make them roare like a Built But when woon the terrour thereof none would fo offend as to deferue that torment) Phalaris tooke Perillus the Authour therof, and to try the experience, put him into it, whereby Perelles loft his life and Haunitage with

This countrey is now also under the King of Spaine, who among other titles, was wont to call himselfe King of both Sicilies reckoning this I land for one; & that part of Italy for another which is now called Calabria; and -was in the Romane Histories named Magna Gracia,

taine Etm.

mad stold

prayed for

this tyrant.

.m There is nothing more renowned in all Cicilia, either The mon with new or old writers, then the * Mountaine Ema: which being on the outlide oft couered with fnow, yet by a fulphurous or brimstony matter, doth continually - burne within; yea fo that whereas it was supposed in the lages laft beforevs, that the matter being confumed the fire had ceafed : twife in our age it hath broke foorth a--gaine to the incredible loffe of all the countrey adioyming, the after therof deftroying vines and fruits, which peere within the compalle of many miles about we mid

and Agarbeas in his Historie doth tell, that in his owne time

Mediterranean Sea.

time there was an incredible deale of Ashes which did fall about Constantinople, and the places necre adioyning, in so much that the ground was concred with the fame; which hee reputeth to have beene brought from the Hill in Sicily.

But Bodin, in his Method. Hift. doth reproue this as a fable, which can have no shew of truth, by reason of the great distance of the place : notwithstanding it is certaine, that somtimes when it doth strongly breake out, the Fields and Vineyards, and all the fruits within the compasse of some miles are much hart therewithall.

* The reason of this Fire was laid downe by fustine in his fourth Booke; and is since approved both by Historians & Philosophers: which is that within the ground, Mountain there is great store of Sulphure and Brimstonie matter, of Eme which having once fire in it, is apt to keepe it.

And whereas all the whole Country is full of Chinks and Chaps; and Hollownelle within the ground, the matter which entreth there, doth minister substance to the continuance of that flame: as wee fee that water cast on coales in the Smiths Forge, doth make them burne more feruently; and then into the Chinkes and Chaps, the winde doth alfo enter, which by blowing and whiffling, doth both cause the Fire neuer to extinguish, and sometimes (according vnto the strength of the blaft)doth make flames breake out, either more or leffe.

There are in the Hill Ema, two principall places which are like vntotwo Furnaces, with Tunnels on the top of them, where diners times, (but especially in the Euching and night) the flame doth appeare, mounting ypwards; and it is fo krong, that offentimes it brings vp with it burnt and fcorching ftones, and peeces of dias and Te hard fubitances, which feemes to be Rent ont of forme Rocke, to the great terrour and danger of any that doe come neere.

fon of the fire in the

The reas

This

Of the Islands in the

* Note.

* This is that place whither Empedocles threw him-

selfe, that he might be reported a god.

This is it whereof Dirgill doth make his track called Eine; which the Poets did report to be the Shop of Vulcan, where Cyclopes did frame the Thunder-bolts for

Inpiter ...

And to conclude, that is it, which some of our grosse Papifishaue not feared to imagine to be the place of Purosteried As they have been to foolish to thinke that there is also another place, called the Mount Veda in Iseland, where soules have another Purgatorie to be puniflied in but there by cold, which Suring in his Commentaries is habilirdly groffe as to report and allow.

Difts Parfiery Etna.

The Papilla have hew for their Purgatorie in Atna, one of that Booke which is commonly called by the gatery is the name of the Dialogues of Gregorie the Great: For in that Booke there are diners things to that purpole. But our best Writers of late, have discovered that that same Treatife is a counterfeit, being made by a latter Pope Gregorie, and not by the first of that name, ordinarily called Gregorius Magnus: who although he have in his workes divers things tending to superstition; yet hee was never to abfurde as to write things to vnprobable, foolish; and grounded upon to bare reports as these Were will offer

Such another Hill as the Mountaine of Atna is was in time past Vesuuins, a hill in Campania, which is part of Itelie; but this never had the like continuance as that of Aina although in the time of Plinie, the fire didbreake forth there, and fo strongly, as that the elder Plane, who spent all his time in discouering the secrets of Nature, pressing neere to behold it, was stiffeled with The death the flame, imoke or aftes; to that he * died in the place, as is most excellently described in the Booke of his Epiftles by his Nephew the yonger Plinie.

of Plinie the elder

Not farre from Sicily, on the South, lieththe little

Isle called in old time Melita: whence those Dogges come which are so much defired, under the names of Canes Militenfes.

* This is the place where Saint Paul was cast vp af- * Note. ter his ship-wracke in his iourney to Rome, where the Viper hanged on his hand, and did not hurt him.

This Country is now called * Malta, and is one of the places most renowned in the world for repelling of the onely the Turkes: When Salomon the Emperour of them did fend against it a most mighty Armie, it was then defended by them, who are called the Knights of Maka, which by Sea doe great spoyle to the Gallies of the Turke, that passeth that way.

There were in times past, divers Orders of Knights. and men that had vowed themselves to adventure their lines and whole state, for the maintenance of Christs religion, and some places of the Earth, against the In-

fidels and Sarazens.

The most ancient of all those, were called the Templers, who were a great corporation or fociety, con- Knights filling of divers Gentlemen, yonger brothers for the Templer most part, out of all the Realmes of Christendome; Their chiefe charge was to defend the Citie of Irufalem, and the Reliques or remainder of the Temple there, and Sepulchre of Christ: for the preservation of which places, together with the rest of the Hely land, they had given voto them, and purchased for their money, very rich and ample pollessions in England. France, Spaine, Italie, and other places of Europe, in fo much that in the dayes of Mathem Paris, he creporteth that they had vinder them many thousands of Mannours.

They had allo in enery Kingdome (where their Order was permitted) a great and ample house, where for chie fe of their company did lie, who received the Ren within that Kingdome, and caused the money to be

Malta. place for repelling the

confoiding. their mane elationsH-#

* The locie.

and in Z Roode.

transported

Of the Islands in the

transported into the Holy-Land, and other ordinances to be made and executed belonging vnto their Order: to which houses, the Temple that is now in London was a chiefe one; which had in former times belonged to the Iewes, but was afterwards translated to that vse, when the Holy-Land was quite taken by Saladine, and could neuer be recoursed into the hands of the Christians and fine the society of these Templers ceased: * the end the Pope & the King of France conspiring their ruins, and king of their Lands were dispersed into divers mens hands.

The Pope and the King of France conspiring their rune, # Hopitals

* In the same time when the Templers were in their strength, there was another fort called the * Hospital-lers, whose condition and imployment was very like vnto the other, both of them fighting for the preservation of Palestina.

We reade that fometimes these two companies had great iarres betweene themselues, whereby grew much

hinderance to the warres against the Infidels.

All these were accounted as Orders of Religion, and therefore it was forbidden them at any time to marrie, without dispensation from the Pope; because not being entangled to wife and children, they might be more resolute to aduenture their lines.

The Knights of Khodes,

After them grew up the order of the * Knights of Rhodes, who fince they could not live in the Holy-Land, yet would abide as neere unto it as possible they might; and therefore partly to preserve Pilgrimes which should goe to visite the Sepulchre of Christ, and partly to insest the Turkes and Surazens; but especially to keepe the enemies of Christs faith from encroaching further upon Christendome; which most earnestly they did, and doe desire; they placed themselves in the Mands of Rhodes, where daily doing great scathe vato the Turke, Soliman the great Warriour could not endere them, but with a mighty Armie so over-laid them.

After

Mediterranean Sea.

After the loffe of Rhodes, the Iland of Malta was given The knight voto thele Knights by Charles the 5. Emperour, where of Make, upon they are now called the Knights of Malin: for the great Malter after he came from Rhodes, went nto Candy, and from thence into Sicily, and fo into Italy, from thence hee made a voyage into England, and then into France, and laftly into Sausy, from whence he departed with the religion into this Iland, & there they continue and behave themselves as in the former lland; and offering no violence vnto Christians, they much hinder the courses of the Turks from Gracia and Asia, and of the other Sarazens from Fex and Merocco. They are very valiant men, fit to do great feruice either by land or lea, as appeared when Solsman did think to have surprised them and their Iland; the description of which warre is dilgently laid down by Calin Scounder Curio, in a treatife dedicated to Elizabeth Queen of England.

There have bin dine s other Orders of Knights, yez, and some of them reputed to bee a kind of Religion in Portugal, France, England, Burgundy, and some other places of Christendome; but because their service hath not bin imployed purposely, as these which are before men-

tioned, we doe not touch them in this place.

Neere vnto Gracia and Pelopomelus, on the West side towards Italie, is the Ile Corcyra, now tearmed * Carfu: and not farre Sou h from that, is * Cephalema; and from Cephalenia thence South, is * Zon, called by Virgill, Nemerofa Za- * zon..... chynthus: all which Hands are at this day under the Venetians.

The greatest * commodity which that country doth * The comyeeld, are Currans, which are gathered of a kinde of moditie of small Grapes; and for the making whereof, they com- the country monly one time every Summer, for the space of three weekes, have a continuall drought, day and night, in which time, the Currans are layd abroad in the open ayre, and may not be taken in; infomuch, that if the lea-

Theller

Of the Ilands in the

fon doe continue hot and dry, their merchandile is very good; but if there fall any raine untill the time be expired of their full drying the Currans are not good, burdo mould and change their colour to be somewhat white. like meale. The state of Venice, under whom this I land s doth make a great commodity of the Impost or Taxation, which is laid upon this merchandife, calling the Tribute which is paid for them, the * Renenue of Saint Marke : for ynto that Saint is the Citie of Venice dedicated and they hold him for their Patron.

"The Impol laydon this Iland called the Revenue of S. Marke.

The knight

of older

In this I land (belides the Merchants who repaire this ther lare divers Italians, who be there in Garifon for the Venetians, in one speciall Castle, which commandeth the

whole Hand.

There are also divers Fryers of that Nation, who performe vito their Countreymen such exercises of Reli-

gion as are convenient.

They will not fuffer any of our Merchants to have Christian Buriall among them, volesse at his death hee bee confessed after the Romish fashion: whereupon some haue beene forced to conuey ouer some of their dead bodies into Morea, (which is not farre distant) to bee buried there among the Greekes, and after their fashion.

Zant, the Inhabitants Greekes.

and for 3

The natural Inhabitants of * Zant, are Greekes, both by Language and Religion, and observe all fashions of the Greekish Church: in whose words (being now much corrupted and depraued) there may yet be found some tokens and remainders of the old, pure, and vncorrupted Greeke.

There are in this countrey great store of Swine kept, whereof the Inhabitants doe feed, and carry them into Morea; but the Turkes there(by their Mahumetane profession) will talte no Swines flesh.

In Zacynthus our English Merchants have an House of abode for their traffique. Southeast from Morealyeth

Mediterr anean Sea.

the great Hand * Crem, where Minos sometimes did * creta. raigne, lo famous for his seueritie.

This country was then called Hecatompolis, as having

in it an hundred townes and cities.

Here stood the Labyrinth which was the worke of The Laby-Dedalus, who conveyed the house so by the manifold dalus turnings, infinitenes of pillars & doores, that it was impossible to find the way; yet Theseus (by the helpe of Ariadne the daughter of King Minos) taking a bottome of threed, and tying the one end at the first doore, did enter and flay the Minotaurs, which was kept there, and afterwards returned fafe out againe.

*The ancient Inhabitants of this Country, were fuch *The most noted lyers, that beside, the prouerbs which were made noted lyers. of them, as, Cretense mendacium, & Cretisandum est cum Cretensibus; the Apostle Paul in his Epistle to Titus, who was left there by him as Bishop of that Iland, doth cite a verse out of the Heathen Poet Epimenides, that the Creti-

ans are euer lyers, euill beafts, and flow bellies.

* This Iland is in our dayes called Candie, being the *The Iland place from whence our Sugar of Candie is brought. It Candie. is under the Venetians, and reputed a part of their Seigniorie: Although the Turke, when they had taken Cipres, did thinke also to have surprised it; but that it pleased God by the meanes of Don Iohn of Austria, in the behalfe of his brother the King of Spaine, and the Venetians, to give the Turke that great overthrow at Sea, in the fight neere vnto Lepanto. Yet fince that time (no doubt) the Turkes have a greedie eye vpon the Iland of Candie

Between Creta and Peloponnefus, lyeth * Cithera. There * Cithera. was the fine Temple of Venus; who therof by the Poets, where was is called Citherea. The Ilands are many, which lie in the the fine Sea called Mare Egeum, from the bottome of Greece, temple of vnto the top of the Hellespont, as all the Cycluds, Enboin, Venus. the great Hand, Samos, & Chios; fo Seyros where Achilles . .

Was

Of the Islands in the Mediterranean Sea.

Diners (mall Iflands

* Note

was borne, and was King of that Country: There is al. To Leshos and Cemnos; Myteleno, and Ithasa were Viffes was King, and Androse, whither Themistocles was fent by the Athenians for tribute, as Plutarch layeth downe the Historie : * Themistocles did tell them that he came to demand tribute, or some great imposition vponthem, being accompanied with two Goddeffes, the one was (Eloquence) to perswade them; and the other (Violence) to enforce them. Whereunto the Andreans: made answere, that they had on their side two God. deffes as strong, whereof the one was (Necessity) whereby they had it not; and the other was (Imposi. bility) whereby they could not part with that which they never possessed. Of these places, something may be read in the old History of the Greekes. Divers of these did strive that Homer was borne in them; but of certaine, many of those Kings which Homer faith came with Agamemnon to the siege of Troy, were Kings but of those finall Islands.

"The Island of Rhodes

East-wards from thence, not farre from some part of Natolia, or Afia the leffer, is the * Islands of Rhodes, the friendship of the inhabitants whereof was in ancient time very much defired by the Princes that had to doe that way : fo that Alexander first, and the Romans afterwards, did embrace their league.

Here was that huge and mighty Image of the Sume,

which was called Coloffus Rhodius.

This Country was long defended by those who were called the Knights of Rhodes, against the power of the Turke, & it was a great Bulwarke to defend Christendome, till that in the yeare one thousand fine hundred twenty and one, Soliman the Great Turke, did winne it from the Christians by force.

*The Iffe * The Isle of Cypyns.

From thence South-ward is the Ile* Carphathus: but in carphuthus, the farthest end of the East-part of the Mediterranea, is-* Cyprus, which about 300. years fince, was a kingdom,

Of the Islands in the Indian Sea.

and did afford great aide vnto the Christians that went to conquer the Holy-land; but it is now under the Turke. The chiefe City thereof is * Famogusta, which * The City is an Arch-bishops Sea; for Christians, for their tri- Famogusto, bate, doe yet live there. In this Country in old time was Venus much honoured, and therefore she was called Cypria, as also Paphia, because she had a Temple in *The City a Citie there called Paphas. Paphes.

Neere vnto Syria stood the * Island Tyrus: against the pride whereof the Prophets doe much speake: this was a rich Citie for Merchandise and Nauigation in old time; and is the place from whence Dido, and the

builders of Carthage did come .-

The destruction of it is most famous by Alexander the Great. Of the rest of the small Islands we doe say nothing.

Of the Islands in the Indian Sea.

the Islands are very many that doe lie in the Seas adioyning to the East Indies; but the most famous among them shall onely Bee touched. Among olde Writers, as especially appeareth by Solinus, was well knowne that which was then called Taprobana, which lieth neere the Aquinoctiall Line. It was in that time a Monarchie, where the Kings raigned not by fuccession, but by election; and if any of them did grow intollerable, hee was depoted and inforced to die, by withdrawing from him all things necessary. This is now *The Island called * Sumatra, and hath in it diners Kings. Not farre from thence lie East-ward the two Islands Islands called * fana major and * Ianaminor; which were also major, and known to the old Writers, as in generall may be noted, Java minor,

of Sumatra

*TheIland

Of the Islands in the Indian Sea.

that all the East-part, either in the Continent, or in the Hands, have very many small Kings and kingdomes.

From whence yet more East, lieth a great number of Isles, which are now called the * Moluccoes, which are places as rich for their quantity as any in the world: from these it is that the Spaniards have yearely so great quantity of all kinds of spice, neither is there any place of all the East Indies, that doth more richly furnish

home their Carrects, then doe these Moluccoes.

The Ilands which are called by that name are by some of our writers accounted to be at least foure & twenty or fine and twenty; & fome of them which are the big. ger, haue in them two or three Kings a pecce; & some of them which are lesse, are either the seueraldominions of feueral Kings, or elfe two or three of them do belong to some one Prince. * When Sir Francis Drake did compasse the whole World, he came neere vnto these, but did not touch at any of them; but Master Candist taking as large a journey, was in one or more of them, where he found the people to be intelligent and subtill, and the Kings of the countrie to take vpon them as great state as might be convenient for such petty Princes.

Some of these Islands the Spaniards in right of the Portugals have got into their owne possession, with the Kings of some other they have leagued; and a third sort vtterly detest them. More Northward ouer against China, lieth a Country confisting of a great many Islands called fapona, of * Iapan, the people whereof are much of the same nature with the men of China: this Country was first discouered by the lesuites, who in a blinde zeale haue trauelled into the farthest parts of the world to winne men to their Religion. This Island

is thought to be very rich.

About the parts of Iapan, there are divers people, whose most ordinary habitation is at the Sea, and doe neuer come into the Land, but onely for their necessi-

* The Islands of Moluccoes, the great riches whichthe King of Spaine receives from hence yearely.

* Note,

*The Island of Japan.

of Swinger

ties.

Of the Islands in the Atlanticke Sea.

ties or to furnish themselves with new vessels, wherein they may abide; but lying not farre from the Land. they have Ducks, and other Fowles swimming about them, which sometimes they take into their Boates and Ships, and in such fort doe breed them to the maintenance of them and their children.

Into this I apan of late dayes have our English also sayled as into other parts of the East-Indies, and there

erected a Factory.

The rest that be either neere vnto Asia or Africa, because there is little written of them, we passe oner. onely naming them, as the Philippine, Borneo, Bandara: Divers as also on the side of Africke, the Island of Saint Lan- Imal Islands rence, called by the inhabitants Madagascar, Sumatra, and other of lesse note: And yet we doe finde in Solinus and Plinie, but especially in Pomponius Mela, that it was knowne in old time, that there were many Islands neere vnto the East-Indies, which as it might be first discouered by the traffiquing of the Islanders into the continent; so no doubt that Nauie which Alexander fent out to India to descry & coast thorow the Easterne Seas, did give much light thereunto, partly by that which themselves did see, and partly by those things. which they heard in such places, or of such persons asthey met with in their travelly must be an lo asserted I fitter for concoction, but befides that, the foul wife

onely na

potythere I flinds dock bring forther to Of the Islands in the Atlanticke Sea.

not finne into the mad, tike other Sacke, but Here be many Iflands which be West ward from Africa, and from Europe : as those which are called the Gorgades, sharilie in the same . The climate with Guinea, which are foure in number; I not Islands of inhabitedby men, but they are full of Goates. Reter Gorgades.

Martyr

Of the Islands in the Indian Sea.

Martyr in his first Decade, the fixt Booke, faith that the Admirall Colonus, in the yeare of Christ 1498. Sailing to Hispaniola with eight Ships, came to the Isle* Madera, from whence fending directly the rest of his Ships to the East Indies, he in one ship with deckes and two Ca. rayels failed to the Equinoctiall; betweene which and the Isle Madera, in the middest way, lye 12. Islands off the Portugals, in old time called Hefperides, now Ca-

*Hefperides,

bonerde, two dayes sayling distant from the inner parts *Bonanista. of Ethiope, one whereof is called * Bonanista. Northward from thence, in the same climate with the South part of Morocco, lie those which are called * Canaria, or the fortunate Islands, which are feuen in number; be-

Canaria dands.

* The Ille Madera.

> ing most fruitfull and very pleasant, and therefore called by that name, Fortunate insula. This is famous in them, that it hath pleased all Cosmographers to make their Meridian to be their first point where they doe begin to reckon the computation of their Longitude, and vnto them after three hundred and threescore De-

grees to returne againe.

*Frem bence the Sack,

From these Islands it is, that those strong & pleasant Sacks, which are called * Canary Wines are brought; and best canan from thence are fetched those that they call Canary Birds. These Islands are under the Crowne of Spaine: The heate of the Country is very great, and therefore fitter for concoction; but besides that, the soyle of it selfe is accommodated therunto, and by reason of them, both these Islands doth bring forth a Grape, which is Iweeter in take then any other Grape, & hath that property with it, that the wine which is made therof, doth not fume into the head, like other Sacke, but doth the help the stomack, and exercise the force of it there. The flips of their Vines have bin brought into Spaine and foreother places of Europe, but they have not forted to the same purpose, as they doe in their native Country.

There doe grow also in these Isles, good store of

Sugar-

Of the Ilands in the Indian Sea.

Sugar-canes, which yeeldeth plentifully that kinde of From commoditie vnto Spaine, either for Marmelets (where- hencegreat Perer Martyr in the beginning of his Decades, canes, Suger-

which he hath written De Orbe none, doth particularly touch the names, and some other things of these Hands.

On the back-fide of Africa alfo, iust under the Equinoctialt, is the * Ile of Saint Thomas, inhabited by the * The Ile Portugals; which Iland was taken in the latter time of of Saint Q. Elizabeth by the Dutch: It is reported that in the Thomas. midst of this Iland is an hill, and ouer that a continuall cloud, wherewith the whole Iland is watered, (fuch a like thing as this is reported of the *Ile of Clones:) The *The Ile ayre of this Iland is vnwholfome, and there is hardly of clones; feene any Rortugal or stranger that comes to dwell there which lines till he be about forty yeares of age.

More Northward from Africke, lie those Hands which are called * Azores Infula, being fixe or fenen in num- * The ber : of which Tercera is one of the chiefe : of whom llands of the rest by some are called Ferceras, which are farre inferiour in fruitfulnesse vnto the Canaries. These were first under the Crown of Portugal, and one of them was the last which was kept out from the King of Spaine, by the Prior Don Antonio, who afterward called himselfe King of Portugal, but the Spaniard at last tooke this Tercera from him, and doth possesseall these Ilands, together with the rest of the dominion, which did belong: to the Portugals.

He who list to see the vnaduised proceeding of Don Antonio both in parting with Lisbon, & the rest of Portugal, as also in looking these Hands which last of all held out for him, let him read Conestagio of the vinon of Portugal Note the to the Crown of Castile. But these Azores have in times vnaduiled. past yeelded much Ode, which therupon in Englandwas nelle of Don Anton called Iland Oade; but now they are the place wherethe. nio. Spaniards do commonly touch, and take in fresh water,

both

Of America, or the new World.

both going and comming to and from America, finding that to passedirectly without turning on either hand to. wards America is very hard, by reason of the strong current of the water from the gulph of Mexico, and fo forward to the East: and therefore they are inforced either to goe lower to the South, and so to water in some part of Guinea, or thereabout, or else to keepe vp as high as these Ilands.

Of America, or the new World.

to aminate along the state whom

Lthough some doe dispute out of Plato, and the old Writers, that there was not only a guesse, but a kind of knowledge in ancient time, that besides Europe, Asia, and Africa, there was another large coun-

trey lying to the West: yet he that shall aduisedly pervie the conjectures made therupon, may fee that there is nothing of sufficiencie to enforce any such knowledge, but that all Antiquity was veterly ignorant of the newfound countries towards the West. Whereuntothis one *The people argument most forcible may give credit, *that at the of America; first arriving of the Spaniards there, they found in those places nothing hewing traffique, or knowledge of any other Nation; but the people naked, vnciuill, some of them deuourers of mens flesh, ignorant of shipping, without all kind of learning, having no remembrance of History or writing among them: neuer having heard of any fuch Religion as in other places of the world is knowne, but being veterly ignorant of Scripture, or Christ, or Moses, or any God; neither having among them any token of Crosse, Church, Temple, or Denotion, agreeing with other Nations.

The reasons which are gathered by some late writers

vtterly vovd of all maner ofknowledg of God, or goodnesse,

out of Plato, Seneca, and some other of the Ancient, are rather conjecturall, that it was likely that there should The reabe some such place, then any way demonstrative, or sonconcluding by experience, that there was any such country : and the greatest inducement which they had found to perswade themselves that there was any more Land world. towards the West then that which was formerly knowne, was grounded upon this, that all Asia, Europe, and Africke, concerning the longitude of the World, did containe in them but 180. degrees: and therefore it was most probable, that in the other 180. which filleth vp the whole course of the Sun to the number of 360. degrees, God would not suffer the Water onely to posfesse all, but would leave a place for the habitation of men, beafts, flying, and creeping creatures.

I am not ignorant that some, who make too much of vaine shewes, out of the British Antiquities, have giuen out to the world, and written fomething to that purpose, that Arthur sometimes King of Britaine, had both knowledge of these parts, and some dominion in them : for they finde (as some report) that King Arthur had under his gouernment many Islands, and great Countries, towards the North and West; which one of some speciall note hath interpreted to signific America, and the Northerne parts thereof, and thereupon have gone about to entitle the Q. of England to be for ueraign of those Provinces, by right of discent fro king tituled Arthur. But the wisdome of our State hath been such, as the Queene to neglect that opinion; imagining it to be grounded of England vpon fabulous foundations , as many things are which fourraigne are now reported of King Arthur ponch; this doth carry some thew with it, that not could hundreth of yeares fince, there was a Knight delering with shipping and some pretty company to to discouer those parts, whereof asthere is forme word of reasonable credit amongst the Monuments of Wales; forthere

haue en-

is this one thing which giveth pregnant shew there unto, that in the late Nauigations of some of our men to Norumbega, and some other Northerne parts of America, they finde some tokens of civility and Christian Religion: but especially they doe meete with some words of the Welsh language; as that a Bird with a white head should be called Pengwinn, and other such like: Yet because wee have no invincible certainty hereof, and if any thing were done, it was onely in the Northerne and worse parts: and the entercourse betwixt Wales and those parts, in the space of divers hundred yeares, was not continued, but quite silenced: we may goe forward with that opinion, that these Westerne Indies were no way knowne to former ages.

God therefore remembring the prophecie of his Sonne, that the Gospell of the Kingdome should before the day of judgement, be preached in all coasts and quarters of the world; and in his mercie intending to free the people, or at the least some few of them, from the bondage of Satan (who did detaine them in blockishignorance,) and from their Idolatrous service vnto certaine vile spirits (whom they call their Zemes) and most obsequiously did adore them) raised up the fpirit of a man worthy of perpenual memory (one * Christophorm Columbus, borne at Genua in Italie to fet his minde to the discovery of a new world, who finding by that compasse of the old knowne world, that there must needes be a much nore mightie space (to the which the Sunne by his daily motion did compasse about) then that which was already knowne and difcouered; and conceining that this huge quantity might as well be Land as Sea, hee could neuer satisfie himselfe till that he might attempt to make proofe of

Their religion.

* Columbus the first discouerer of America.

the verity thereof.

Being therefore himselfe a private man, and of more vertue then nobility, after his reasons and demonstrati-

ons laid downe, whereby he might induce men that it was no vaine thing which he went about: he went vnto many of the Princes of Christendom, and among others to Heary the seventh, King of England, desiring to be furnished with shipping and men fit for such a Nanigation: but these men refusing him, partly because they gaue no credit to his narration; and partly least they should be derided by their neighbour Princes, if by this Genoe-stranger they should be couloned; but especially, for that they were vnwilling to sustaine the charges of shipping, at last he betooke himselfe vnto the Court of Ferdinandus and Elizabeth, King and Queene of Castile, where also at the first he found but small intertainment, yet persisting in his purpose without wearinesse, and with great importunitie, it pleased God to moue the minde of Elizabeth the Queene, to deale with her husband to furnish forth two ships for the discouery onely, and not for conquest: whereupon * Columbus, in the yeare one thousand foure hundred *In the nintie and two, accompanied with his brother Bartho_ yeare 1492 tomeus Columbus, and many Spaniards, sayled farre to discoursed the West, for the space of threescore dayes and more, by columbus, with the great indignation and often mutinies of his company, fearing that by reason of their long distance from home, they should never returne againe; in so much that the Generall, aftermany perswasions of them to goe forward, was at length enforced to craue but three dayes, wherein if they faw not the land, hee promised to returne; and God did so blesse him, to the end that his voyage might not proue in vaine, that in that space, one of his company did espie fire, which was a certaine Argument that they were neere to the Land; as it fell out indeed.

The first land wherunto they came, was an Iland, called by the inhabitants * Haity, but in remembrance of * The Iland Spaine from whence he came, he termed it Hispaniola: Haity.

* The Ri-Country.

Cuba.

and finding it to be a Country full of pleasure: *and haches of the uing in it abundance of gold and pearle, he proceeded further, and discouered another bigge Isle, which is *The Island called * Cuba, of the which being very glad, with great treasure hee returned vnto Spaine, bringing ioyfull

newes of his happy successe.

When Columbus did adventure to restraine the time of their expectation within the compasse of three daies ingaging himselfe to returne if in that space they faw no land; there be some write, that he limited himfelfe not at all adventures, but that he did by his eye. difference in the colour of the clouds which didarife out of the West, from those which formerly he hadfeene; which clouds did argue by the clearenesse of them, that they did not arise immediately out of the Sea . but that they had passed ouer some goodspace of the land, and thereby grew clearer and clearer, not hauing in them any new or late rifen yapours: but this is but coniecturall.

Spaniard labouring toobscure the fame; of Colum. bus_

* The Spaniards, who are by nature a people proud, pride of the haue fince the death of Columbus laboured to obscure his fame, enuying that an Italian or stranger should be reported to be the first discoverer of those parts.

> And therefore have in their writings fince, given forth that there was a Spaniard which had first beene there, and that Columbus meeting with his Cardes and Descriptions, did but pursue his enterprise, and assume

the glory to himselfe.

But this fable of theirs doth fauour of the fame spirit wherewithall many of then in his lifetime did reproach him', that it was no matter of importance to finde out these Countries, but that, if that hee had not done it, many other might, and would. Which being spoken to Columbia at a solemne dinner, he called for an Egge, and willed all the guests one after another to set it vp on end. Which when they could not doe, he gently bruising

bruifing the one end of it, did make it flat, and so set it vp, by imitation whereof each of the other did the fame: whereby he mildely did reproue their enuie towards him, and shewed how easie it was to doe that which a man had seene done before.

To goe forward therefore: Columbus being returned to Castile, after his welcome to the Princes, was made great Admirall of Spaine, and with a new fleete of moe Ships was fent to fearch further, which he accordingly did, and quickly found the maine Land, not farre from the Tropicke of Cancer.

Which part of the Country, in honour of Spaine, he called * Hispania noua; in respect whereof at this day, * Hispania the king of Spain doth entitle himself Hispaniarum Rex. Nona.

Some there be which write, that Columbus did not difcouer further then the Islands; and that hee spent the greatest part of his former labours in coasting Cuba and Hispaniola, to see whether they were Islands, or a continent; and that some other in the meane time did thrust themselues forward, and discried the firme Land: Among whom * Americus Vespucius was the chiefe, of whose name a great part of the Country is called at this country had its this day America.

They found the people both of the maine Land and Islands very many in number, naked, without cloathes or Atmour; sowing no Corne, but making their bread of a kinde of roote, which they call Majr. Men most ignorant of all kinde of Learning, admiring at the Christians, as if they had beene sent downe from heanen, * and thinking them to be immortall, wondring at * Manner their Ships and the tacklings thereof & for they had no of the peo. Ships of their owne, but bigge Troughes, which they ple call their Canoes; being made hollow (of the body of a tree) with the sharpe bones of Fishes; for Iron or such like instruments they have none.

Although it doe appeare, that by the warres of one of

Of whom

(Mona

their Petty Princes, or Kings, whom they call Cafickes. had against another, many thousands of the Inhabitants of those Countries, where continually wasted and spoiled; yet the number of them was so great in enery part of the West Indies, that in Hispaniola alone, there were supposed to bee by computation of the Spaniards (first arriving there) not so few as 2000000. which yet by the * cruelty of the Spaniards were fo murthered, and otherwaies made away, that within fifty yeares after, as their Writers report, there were feant any thousands in that Iland remaining of them.

The eruelty of the Spaniat d.

The like is to bee said of the populousnes of other

coasts and quarters there.

Their Aimour.

The*Armor which those people did weare, when they entred into the wars, was nothing but some sleight couering, either made of wood, or shels of Fishes, or of cotton Wooll, or some such foolish matter. For they had no vieat all of Iron or Steele; but the most part of them came without any kinde of cloathing, or couering, yet armed with Bowes and Arrowes, which were made sharpe in the end with the scraping of Fish-bones, or with Fish-bones themselves put on the endlike an Arrow-head; and that oftentimes they dipped in a kinde of most venemous poyson: Some other of them had for their weapons great Clubs, wherewith they did yfe to beate out the braines of those with whom they did combate.

* Note

* They had amongst them no goodnor wholesome sheir bread, food, for even that Mayz, whereof they made their bread, had in the root thereof a most venemous kinde of liquor, which is no better then deadly poyson, but they crush out that inyce, and afterward doe prepare the roote, so that it maketh them a kinde of bread.

No good Litterature amongit them.

* There was no fort of good Literature to be found amongst them; nay, they could not so much as distinguish any times, the one from the other, but by a bloc-

kifb

kish kinde of observation of the course of the Moone: according to which they made their computation, but without any kinde of certainty, saving for some few Moneths which were lately past, but for the set calculating of ought which was done divers years before, they could doe nothing therein but onely grosely ayme ar.

But that in all ages it hath appeared, that Satan hath vled ignorance as one of the chiefest meanes whereby to encrease Idolatry, and consequently to enlarge his kingdome; it were otherwise incredible, that any who have in them reason, and the shape of men, should be so brutishly ignorant of all kinde of true Religion, deuo-

tion, and vnder standing.

For the adoration which they doe give, was onely unto certaine foule spirits, which they call by the name of their Zemes. In remembrance of whom, divers of them did keepe in their houses certaine things made of cotten wooll, in the manner of Puppets, or like childrens babies, and to these they did yeeld a reuerence, supposing some divine nature to be in them, because fometimes in the Euening, and in the night time they Note hew had fuch illusions offered vnto them, as that they faw did flrangethese their Puppets to move and stirre vp and downe in ly delude their houses, and sometimes to vtter voyces, and give thesepeodivers fignifications of such things as they would have Ple. to be done, or not to be done: Yea, and that with such effect from the denillalfo, that if their wils and commandements were not fulfilled, there was some vengeance or punishments executed upon them or their children, the more to keepe them in awe and feruility, to the great enemy of mankinde.

Not long after the Spaniards entred those parts; there were in divers of the Islands, and some part of the Maine, such incredible tempests and disturbances of the ayre, by winde & raine, thunder and lightening, as that the like had never bin scene nor heard of in the

memory,

Note the malice of Satan.

memory of man; which are ordinarily interpreted to be the speciall worke of the deuill; who not vnfitly is tearmed by Saint Paul the Prince of the Ayre, as ha. uing a liberty giuenhim of God, there sometimes to doe strange executions: and of likelihood, he did make these sturs, either griening that the name of Christ was at all brought into those parts, or else feeking to tright the inhabitants from affociating themselues with those who brought (although but superstit iously) the know. ledge of God, and the Redeemer: being desirous that they should looke for more such distemperatures and vexations, if they would confederate themselues with them.

* Thead. the people at the ap. proch of the men. & Chipping.

* The people were so ignorant of all humane & civill miration of conversation, and traffiguing into those parts, at the first comming of the Christians thither, that they thought they could neuer sufficiently admire their persons, their shipping, or any other thing which they brought with them: Whereupon they without ceasing, gazed on the manner of their Ships, seeing them to be so great, and confifting of divers Planckes; But they were neuer satisfied with staring upon their Mastes, Sayles, Cables, and other Ropes and Tacklings, whereunto they had never beheld any thing like before; and yet nature and necessitie had taught them to make vnto themselues certaine Vessels for the Sea, of some one Tree, which they did vseto get downe, not with cutting, but with fire; and when it lay along vpon the ground, they did vie also fire, either to burne away that which was tough and vnfit without, or to make it hollow within: although they have also the shels & bones of Fishes, whereby they made smoothe.

But some of these Troughes or Canoes were so great that sometimes aboue twentie men haue beene found

rowing in one.

*The trees of America, but especially in Brasilia, being

so huge, that it is reported of them, that seuerall families The mightie haue lived in severall armes of one Tree, to such a num- bignesse of ber as are in some pettie Village, or Parish in Chri, the trees of stendome.

*Among other strange opinions, which they concei- * They conued of the Spaniards, this was one, that they were the ceiued the sonnes of some god, and not borne of mortall seed, but to be some fent downe from heaven vnto them: and this conceit gods. was the stronger in them, because at the first, in such conflicts as they had with them, they could kill few or none of them; the reason wherof was, partly the armour of the Spaniards, and partly the want of Iron and Steele vpon the Arrowes which the Americans did shoot: but they were not very long of that opinion, that they were immortall, but reformed their errour, both by feeing the dead corples of some of the Christians, and by trying an experiment upon some of them also: for they tooke of them, and put their heads under the water, and held them till they were choaked; by which they knew them to be of the same nature as other men.

* Among other poynts which did flew the great ig- *They adnorance, and valettered supiditie of these Indians, this mired and was one, that they could not conceine the force of feared a writing of Letters; in so much that when one Spaniard would send vnto another, being distant in place, in India, with any prouision, and would write a Letter by him, what the fellow had received from him: The poore Indian would maruaile how it should be possible that hee to whom hee came fhould bee able to know all things, which either himselfe brought, or the sender directed: And thercupon divers of them did thinke, that there was some kinde of Spirit in the Paper, and marueiloufly flood in feare of fuch a thing as a Letter was.

*This Country yeeldeth great abundance of strange * Strange Hearbes, the like whereof are not to be found in other Hearbes.

parts

* Some VCIV Tare beafts.

parts of the world: * as also some very rare Beasts, as one among the rest, who by Peter Marigrs description. hath some part like an Elephant, some part like an Horse, and divers other parts like divers other Beasts: Nature having studied to expresse a great many seuerall creatures in one.

* The Sea

There are also found at the Sea, or within some Riners, * Crocadiles, but not of that hugenesse as those Crocadiles, that breed in Egypt, in the River Wilm, whereof some are described by Plinie, to be at the least 24. Cubits in length, which argues the Crocadile to be the greatest creature in the world that comes of an Egge.

Some

*There are also thereabouts, some extraordinarie rare Stones, Stones growing in the Land, as aboue others, the Blood-stones whereof there are great store : but especially there is one thing of great beauty and worth, that is, the abundance of Pearles, which are taken inshel-fishes; and are of a great quantitie, as any that be in the seas neere to the East-Indies: so that the true cause of the plenty of Pearle in Europe, in this our age, beyond that incomparably which hath beene in the dayes of our forefathers, is to be ascribed to the discouery of these new-found Lands.

* Diver3 trees not elfewhere

found. * The abundarce of Kine.

and Buls

* There are also here divers trees, which are not to be found else-where; and many Rootes, which serue for divers purposes.

* Among other things (wherof there is great plenty in those Westerne parts) is the abundance of Kine and Buls: whereof they report, that there is such store in Cuba and Hispaniola, that there are killed downe divers thousand enery yeare, whereof the Spaniard maketh no other vie, but to take the Tallow, or the Hide, which serueththem in their shipping, and for divers other purpoles, but the flesh, of the most part of them, they suffer for to putrifie, as making little account of it; partly because of the heate of the Country, wherein they eate little little flefh, and partly because they have great flore of Hennes, and other more dainty meate, whereupon, to-

gether with fish they doe very much feed.

It may seeme a kinde of miracle vnto him who looketh no higher then the ordinary rules of Nature, and doth not respect the extraordinary and volimited power of God: that whereas a great part of America doth lie in the Zona torrida, in the selfe same climate with & hiopia, and the hottest parts of the East-Indies. where the inhabitants are not onely tawny, as all be in Egypt, and in Mauritania, but also coale-backe, and very Negroes; here there should be no man whose colour is blacke, except it be those which are brought out of Africa, but that the people should be of a reasonable faire complexion: which is to be ascribed onely vnto Gods peculiar will, and not to that which some foolishly haue imagined, that the generative feed of those people should be white, and that other of the Athiopians blacke, for that is vntrue, in as much as the Athiopians case doth not differ from the qualitie of other

The Spaniards did finde the people to be here most . The consimple, * without fraude, giving them kinde entertain- dition of ment, according to their best manner: exchanging for the people Kniues and Glasses, and such like toyes, great abun- of America.

dance of Gold and Pearle.

It is certaine, that by the very light of Nature, & by the ordinary course of humane shape, there were among this people very many good things, as affability in their kinde, hospitality towards strangers, which had not offended them, according to their abilitie, and open and plaine behauiour, yea, and in some parts of these West . Their Indies there was an opinion in groffe, that the foule was religion. immortall, and that there was life after this life: where beyond certain hils (they knew not where) those which died in defence of their Countrey, should after their departure

departure from this life, remaine in much blessednesse; which opinion caused them to beare themselves very valiantly in their fights; either striuing to conquer the enemies, or with very good contentment enduring death (if it were their hap to be taken, or slaine) in as much as they promised themselves a better reward else where: * But withall, as it could not choose but be so, there were many other grieuous sinnes amongst them, as adoration of deails, Sodomie, Incest, and all kinde of Adulterie: Ambition in very high measure; a deadly hatred each to other: which proceeded all from the fountaine of ignorance wherewith Satan had blinded their eyes: yet there were among them some which by a kinde of blinde witchcraft, had to eaill purpose, acquaintance and entercourse with soule spirits.

grie ous finnes by them committed.

* Yet many

*Their at-

* The manner of their attire, or beautifying themselves which divers of these people had severally in seueral parts didfeeme very strange vnto them who came first into that Country. For some of them did adorne themselves with the shels of fishes, some of did weare Feathers about their heads, some had whole garments made of Feathers, and those very curiously wrought, and placed together of divers colours; to which purpose, they did most vse the Feathers of Peacockes, or Parrots, or fuch other Birds, whose couering was of diuers colours. Yea, in very many places they had their lower lips bored thorow with a great hole, and something put into them, as also into the upper parts of their eares, being pearced in like manner: which as it seemed in themselves to be a point of beauty, so it made themappeare to other men to be wonderfull vgly.

*Infinite flore of gold and filuer in America.

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* The quantity of gold and filuer which was found in those parts was incredible, which is the true reason wherfore all things in Christendome (as Bodin de Rep. observeth) doe serve to be sold at a higher rate then they were in the daies of our foresathers, when indeed they

had not for for as he noteth, it is the plenty of gold and filuer which is brought from this America, that maketh mony to be in greater store, and so may more easily be given then it could be in the daies of our predeceffors.

* But for the thing it felfe, it is testified by all writers that there were in those parts very great Mines of the most precious Mettals, that in the bankes of Rivers. with the washing of the water, there was divers times fretted out very good and bigge peeces of gold which without melting or trying, was of reasonable perfection; and the like was to be found in many places of the Land, when the people did dig for their husbandey or for any other vie. some five team air to fixed mil

This made the inhabitants there (for the commonnesse of it) to account gold and filuer but as a vile thing and yet by the reason of the colour of it for varieties sake, to be mingled with the Pearle, diversiof them did weare it about their necks, and about heir armes. And yet we doe finde that in some part of the West-Indies, the Kings did make some reckoning of gold, and by fire did try it out to the best perfection, as may appeare by * Attabaliba, who had a great house pited upon the sides with great wedges of gold ready tried, which hee gaue to the Spaniards for a ranfome of his life, and yet they most perfidiously did take his life from him.

But the meane account ordinarily which the people *The had of gold, did cause them very readily tobring voto country the Spaniards at their first arrivall, great store of that people exmettall, which they very readily exchanged for the for any bameanest trifles, and gew-gawes, which the other could bles. bring, even such things as wherewith children doe vie to play. But there was nothing more acceptable vinto them, then Axes and Hammers, Knines, & all rooles of Iron, whereof they rather make account to cut downe their Timber, to frame it, and to doe other fuch necessalries to their connenient vie belonging, then to fighe, or sudiquid

Precious Mines

* Attaball. bas his ranfome 323

to doe hurt each to the other, and therein may appeare the great varietie of Gods disposition of his creatures here and there; when in all that maine continent of America, but especially in that which lieth betweene! orneere the Tropickes, there is no Iron or Steele to be found, which without doubt gave great way to the conquest of the strongest places there, as of Mexico by name, when armed men with Gunnes, and other Instruct ments of warre, were to fight against them which were little better then naked; and it was righty vpbraided by one of his countrimen to Ferdinandus Cortesius upon one of his returnes from America, having made exceeding boast of his great victories in those parts, and comming afterwards in service into Africke, where he being hardly laid vnto by the Moores, and shewing no valour at all, it was remembred vnto him, that it was an easie thing for him to doe all those exploits which he cracked so much of in the West-Indies, in as much as the people there had nothing to relift.

There was nothing more dreadfull to those wnarmed men, then the fight of horses and men riding vpon them, whereof a very sew did quickly ouer beare many thousands of them, even almost in the beginning of the dis-

couery of those parts.

Ferdinandus and Elizabeth, then King and Queene of Caftile, & after them Charles the fift, the Emperor, who succeeded in their right, partly to stir vp their subjects to action, and partly to procure water themselves the more treasure with lesse expense and trouble of their owne, did give leave vato divers of the subjects, that by speciall commission they might passe into those parts, and there have several Quarters and Countries allotted vato them, where they might dig and try our Gold and Silver, on condition, that they did allow cleare vato the King the fift part of such commodities as did arise vato them; and therefore neere vato every Mine and

Fur-

They dreated an boxic backe,

*The king had the fift part for his tribute.

Furnace, the King had his speciall Officers, which did daily attend and take vp his Tribute, And to the end that all things might the better be ordered, both there. and in Spaine (concerning the affaires of those Countries) the King causeda * Counsell, and Counsell house, * A Counto be newly crected at Sinik, where all things should be fell at Sinik handled that did grow to any controuelie; and where forthe gothe intelligences and advertisements might be laide of America. yp, as in a place of record, which should from time to time be brought out of America: Of this Counfell, Peter Martyr (who wrote the Decades) was one and continued there till he was very old; and therefore might vpon the furest instructions fet downe these things. which he committed to story.

147 4

* The defire of gaine caused the Spaniards to feeke * Note the further into the Countries: but the tyranny & the cone- Spaniards toulnes of the Spaniards was fuch in taking from them cruelty. their goods, in deflowring their wives and daughters; but especially, in forcing them to labour in their Gold. Mines without measure, as if they had beene Beasts, that the people detesting them, and the name of Christ it is now. stians for their fakes, did some of them kill themsolnes, win mudei and the mothers destroyed their children in their belin lies, that they might notbe borne to ferue so hatefull a. nation: and some of them did in waire conspireagainst them; fo that by flaughter and otherwise, the people, of the Countrie are almost all wasted now within a hundred yeares, being before many Millions and those which remaine are as slaves, and the Spaniarde almost onely, doe inhabite those parts.

* It is not vnknown to all the parts of Europe, that the *His Infoinfolency of the Spaniards is very great ene over Chri. lency, and flians, tyrannyzing and playing all outrages whereford tyranniuer they get men in subjection, and this maketh them so zing prider

hateful to the Portugals at home, to the Italians in Mil. lain & Naples but especially to the Low-contrinen who.

haue

* Their beaftly baleneffe.

have therefore much defired to shake off the yoake of their Gouernour. Besides that, they are men immode. rately given to the lufts of the flesh, making no Conscience (euen at home)euen to get Baftards in their young dayes, and reputing it no infamy vinto them to frequent Harlots and Brothel-houses: but when they are abroad. especially in wartike seruices, they are very outragil ous, impudently and openly deflouring mens wives and daughters. It may eafily then bee gueffed, what diforders they kept in the West-Indies, where the Countries are hote, and the women were not able to refift their infolencies, and how they did tyrannize ouer the poore vnarmed people, making them to drudge for them, not onely like flaues, but bruit beaftes: which groffe ouerfight of theirs, was at the first so apparant, that all of good mindes did complaine thereof, as appeareth by Peter Martyr himselfe, who in his writing to the Pape, and other Princes, doth much deplore the ill vlage of them; who in name were Christians, towards those simple Infidels. And certainly, it caused many of them *Note their to the lashheme the Name of God, and of Christ, and inhumanity to rendunce their Baptisme, whereuntothey were eyther forced or intreated, when they measured the God of the Christians by the actions of his feruants, whom they found to bee blasphemers and swearers, riotous and great Drumbards; rauenous; tyrannous, and opprefforsy vnfatiable vocactous, fornicators, beyond measure gluen to incredible wantonnesse, and exereifing even among themselves all kinde of enuy, contention, murthers, poyfonings, and all fort of inhumane this not vulmown to all the part set Em emointhed * in In!

Norlong after the arrival of the Spaniards there, there were certaine Fryer and Religious men, who mooned with some scale to draw the people there to the Christianfaith, did travell into those parts, that so they might spread abroad the Gospell of Christ: and when they

came

came there beholding the intemperance of their Countrimen, which turned many away from the profession of Religion, they were much mooned in their hearts, and some of them by writings, and some other of them by trauelling personally backe againe into Spaine, * did informe the King and his Court, how dishonourable a thing it was to the name of Christ, that the poore people should be so abused; and how improbable the it was that those courses being continued, any of them ty, would hardly imbrace the faith.

The earnest Petition of these, caused Charles the fift, the Emperour and King of Spaine; by his Edict and open Proclamation published in the West-Indies, to give liberty vnto the Inhabitants and Naturals of the place, that they should be in state of free-men, and not of bond: * but his subjects were so inverd proudly to domineere over them, that this did little amend the condition of the people.

Since these daies (notwithstanding) the blinde zeale of the Spaniards hath beene such, as that the kings have beene at some cost, and other mentals have beene at great charge to creek divers Monestaries, and Religious Houses there; and many have taken the paines to goe out of Europe, (as they thinke for Christsake) coreside as Monkes and Friers in America.

There be established some Bishoprickes there; and other governments Ecclesiasticall; and the Masse is there published, and Latine service; according to the custome of the Church of Rome, labouring to roote out their insidelity, but mingling the Christian Religion with much Popish superstition.

By reason that the Country is exceeding rich and fruitful, the Spaniards with great desire did spread themselves towards the North, where they found some more resistance, although nothing in companion of Warriours, but the greatest of their labour was, to conquer the

* The Friers complaint of their cruels ty.

enine 4

*Note

Mexico described.

the Kingdome of Mexico; * which Mexico, is a Citic very great, and as populous almost as any in the world; standing in the middest of a great Marsh or Fen. The conquerour of this, was Ferdinandus Correfius, so much renowned in Spaine vnto this day.

If there were any thing at all in these West-Indies which might fauour of civility, or any orderly kinde of gouernment, it was in the Kingdome of Mexico; where it appeared vnto the Spaniards, that there is a certaine fetled State, which was kept within compasse by some decrees and customes of their owne; and which was able to make some resistance (as it may be tearmed) if it be compared with the other inhabitants of America; although little, if it be conferred with the courses of Christendome: But the pollicie of the Spaniards was that by privile meanes they came to vnderstand of a King that confined neere whon Mexico, who as he was of good strength, so was he of exceeding malice towards these his borderers, and by his forces and intelligence, Ferdinandus Cortesius and his companie came to have their will vpon Mexico.

* A great Lake.

which at the one end is very large and almost round; but towards the other end doth contract it selfe againe into a narrower roome, and then spreadeth wide againe and round; onely about the third part of the compasse of the greater and. In the lesser of the two, there are set some Houses in source or sine severall places, which represent our Villages: but in the greater part of the Lake, standeth Mexico it selfe, being a Citie built of Brick, to a good and elegant proportion, where the water issued introducers streets of it, as it is in Menice, and from some part whereof there are divers Bridges vnto the maine Land, made also of Bricke: but from the other sides men doe come by Boares, whereof there is abundant store continually going in that Lake.

Of the new World.

The Writers doe record, that there is to be found in this Citie abundance of all kinde of provision, but especially Fruits, and other delightfull things, which are

brought in from other parts of the Country.

* This was the chiefe Citie of all those quarters, be- * Mexico fore the ariuall of the Spaniards there, and in Subjection the chiefe thereunto were many large prouinces, extending them. Citie of all felues every way : fo that the King of this place, was ters. a Prince of great estate: and accordingly thereunto. the Spaniards at this day have made it their chiefe and royall Citie, where the King keepeth his Vizeroy of Mexico for the West Indies, as he hath his Vizeroy at Goa for the East Indies: but from thence have all the parts of America (but especially that which they call Hispania noua) their directions, and hence they fetch their Lawes, Ordinances, and determinations, vnlesse it be such great causes as are thought fit to be referred to the Counsell of Spaine.

The Sea which confineth neerest vnto this Citie, is called the Gulph of Mexico: where, as in divers o. The Gulph ther Bayes or Gulphes, the streame or currant is such that shippes cannot passe directly too and fro, but especially out of the Gulphe, but they are forced to take their course either high to the North, or low to the

South.

* In and neere vnto this Gulphare divers Ilands, conquered and inhabited by the Spaniards, as the fore- Ilands in named Cuba, and Hispaniola, where the Spaniards were visitedby our English, in the time of Queene Elizabeth, and their townes of Santto Domingo, and Saint Lago, taken by Sir Francis Drake, as also I aruaica, and Boriquin, otherwise called the Hand of Saint Phis, where the Earle of Cumberland tooke the towne of Porto-Ricco, and many other Ilands of leffe note.

In the Sea coasts of all this Nova Hispania, the Kings of Spaine haue built many Townes and Castles, and therein

* Diuers the Gulph of Mexico.

- on har his

helf sibone

therein haue ereded divers Furnaces and forges, for

the trying and fining of their Gold.

They that doe write of the discovery of the West. Indies, doe report, that when Columbus at the first went thitlerward, in their greatest distraction and doubtfaintse of minde, whether to goe forward or backward: and Calimbia had begged onely two or three daies refpite, there was one of his company, who after the Sea manner going vp to discouer the Land, did espie some fire: for the which, being fo happy and lucky a token, hee did hope to receive at the hands of the King of Spaine, fome bountifull reward: but when he returned home, there was * nothing at all given vnto him, which he tooke with that malecontentednesse and disdaine, that hee fled ouer into Africa, and there among the Moores, did apostatate and renounce the Christian faith so that he became a Sarazen.

Note.

Of the parts of America towards the North.

He rumour of the discovery of these parts being blowne ouer Christendome: and the great quantity of the Land, together with the fruitfulnesse thereof, being reported abroad, some other nations did enterprize to let foote therein: as namely the French-men, who fent certaine Ships to a part of French first this Country, lying North from Hispania nona some few degrees, without the Tropicke of Cancer; into which when they had ariued, because of the continuall greennesse of the ground and trees: (as if it had bin aperpetuall spring) they called it * Florida: where after some few of them had a time fetled themselves, the Spaniards tooke notice of it, and being vinwilling to endure any fuch .

The discouery of the North part.

*And namedit Florida.

fuch neighbours, they came fuddenly on them and most cruelly flew them all, without taking any ransome. And the French in revenge of this deed of the Spaniards, came in againe afterwards into this Country, and flew those that were the flayers of their Countrymen. Yet the Spaniards, for want of men, are not able to inhabite that Country, but leave it to the old people.

The French had built in Florida vpon the * river of *The Ri-Mayo, where they were visited by our Sir John Haw uer Mayo. kins, a fort, which they called fort Carolin, and had reafonably affured themselves for their defence against the natives: but some malicious spirits amongst them fled to the Spaniards, with whom they returned againe into Florida to the murther and overthrow of their owne

Countrimen.

He who list to see both the attempt of the French. men for the inhabiting of that part, and the viage of the Spaniards towards them; let him reade the Expedition into Florida, which is the end of Benzo his flory concerning the New found World; and there hee shall finde both the couctous and infatiable nature of the Spaniards: who would not endure the French neere vitto them, although there was Land sufficient, and much to Note, spare for both of them; also their perfidiousnesse in the Spanis breaking of Oathes and promises, and their * vnchri- stian cruelstian cruelty, whereby they massacredall.

The Spaniards alforo the number of three handred foote, and two hundred horse, under the conduct of Ferdinando de Soto, entred Florida, about the yeare of the Lord 1550, and there conquered a thousand miles wide and large, and after foure or fine yeares concinuance in that Countrey, berooke themselves againe from thence, and went to new Spaine, landing at Passe in Ships and Veffels that they had built in Florida. And in all that time notwithstanding many conslicts with the natines, and divers difcommodities and wants which

ards vnchri.

which they sustained in the Country, they lost but two hundred men.

After this departure of the Spaniards out of Florida. brought thither by Ferdinando de Sota, who died in the Country: after the defeat of the French, and their reuenge againe taken on the Spaniards, the King of Spaine fent thither some small forces to take possession of the Country, and let downe there; for no other end as it is thought, but to keepe out other nations from entring there: the one halfe whereof fet downe on the River of Saint Augustin, and the other halfe a dosen leagues from thence to the Northward, at a place by them called Saint Helena.

age.

*Sis Francis In the yeare 1 586. as Sir Francis Drake came coasting Drakes voy- along from Cartagena, a citie in the maine land, to which he put ouer, and tooke it after he departed from Santo Demingo, when the mortality that was amongst our English had made them to give over their enterprise, to goe with Nombrede Dies, and so ouer land to Pannavia. thereto have fricken the ftroacke for the treasure : as he was on the coast of Florida, in the hight of thirtie, our men described on the shore a place built like a Beacon, which was made for men to discouer to Sea-ward; so comming to the Shore, they marched along the Rivers fide, till they came to a fort built all of whole trees. which the Spaniards called the fort of Saint John, where the King entertained halfe his forces that he then had in the Country, which were a hundred and fiftie Souldiers, the like number being at Saint Helena, all of them under the gouernement of Petro Melendez, Nephew to the Admirall Melendez, that a fifteene or fixteene yeares before had beene to-bring with our English in the bay of Mexico; this fort our English tooke, and not farre from thence the Towne also of Saint Augustin vpon the same river, where resoluing to vndertake alfothe enterprise of Saint Helena; when they

came

came to the hauens mouth where they should enter. they durst not for the dangerous shols: wherefore they forfooke the place, coasting along to Virginia, where they tooke in Master Ralphe Lane and his company, and so came into England, as you shall heare when we

speake of Virginia.

In these Northerne parts of America, but especially within the maine Continent, some haue written (but how truely I cannot tell) that there is a Sea, which hath no entercourse at all with the Ocean: so that if there be any third place beside the Mare Caspium, and the Mare Mortuum in Palestina, which retaineth in it selfe great saltnesse and yet mingleth not with the other

Seas, it is in these Countries.

There is also in new Spaine a great salt Lake, as big or bigger then the dead lea of Patestine in the midst of which stands the great citie of Tenustitan, or Mexico, the Mistris or imperial Citie of those parts; and on the bankes or sides of that Lake, many other Cities also beside, which though they are but little in comparison of the greatnesse of Tenustitan, yet of themselves are great. This Tenustitan is supposed to consist of 60. thousand houses, as you may reade in the 3. Chap of the 5. of the Decades: and this City standing in the midst and center of this falt Lake, goe which way you will from the continent to the Citie, it is at least a league and an halfe or two leagues, on the Lake vnto it : some of the other Cities are said to be thirty, some of fortie thousand houses: the names of these are * Mesiqualains * Foure go Coluacana, Wichilabasco, Izrapalapa, and others : the Cities more Lake though it be in the midft of the Land, whathbis in America. fluxus & refluxus, his ebbing and flowing, like the Sen; and yet seuentie leagues distant from thesea.

But certain it is, that towards the South of these parts . The burwhich is the Northerne part of Hispanin Nova, about ning hill in Mexico, there is a burning hill which oftencimes brea America

keth out into flames, as Vrsumm in Capania did in the time of the elder Plinis; and as Etna hath done many

ages fince and before.

Peter Martyr in his fift of his Decades faith, that eight leagues from Tenustitan or Mexico, as Ferdinando Cortes went thither from the Chiurute Calezthere . isa Hill called of the inhabitants Popegatepeque, as much to fay, as smoakie mountaine; at the top whereof there is a hole of a league and a halfe wide, out of which are cast * fire and stones, with whirle windes; and that the thicknesse of the ashes lying about the hill is very great. It is reported also else-where of this hill, that the flames and ashes thereof oft times destroy the fields and gardens thereabouts. When Cortes went by it, he fent ten Spaniards, with guides of the Country, to fee and make report thereof vnto him, two of which ten ventering further then the rest, saw the mouth of this fiery gulfe at the hils toppe, and had they not happily foone returned towards their fellowes, and sheltred themselnes under a rocke on the side of the hill, such a multitude of stones were cast out with the slame, that by no meanes they could have escaped.

* Of Vien nia, the first plantation.

* A Grange

fire.

* The Englishmen also, desirous by Nauigation to adde something vnto their owne Country, as before time they had trauelled toward the farthest North part of America; so lately finding that part which lieth betweene Florida and Noua Francia was not inhabited by any Christians, and was a Land fruitfull and fit to plant in: they fent thither two severall times, two seuerall companies, as Colonies to inhabit that part, which in remembrance of the Virginity of their Queene, they called Virginia. But this voyage being enterprised upon by private men, and being not thorowly followed by the State, the poslession of this Virginia, for that time was discontinued, and the Country left to the old inhabitants. I mondificate displace

There

*There were some English people, who after they had The second vnderstood the calmnes of the Climate, and goodnes of Plantation. the Soyle, did vpon the instigation of some Gentlemen of England, voluntarily offer themselues, even with their wives and children, to goe into these parts to inhabite; but when the most of them came there (vpon fone occasions) they returned home againe the first time, which caused that the second yeare, there was a great company transported thither, who were prouided of many necessaries, and continued there over a whole winter, under the guiding of M. Lane: but not finding any fustenance in the Country (which could well brooke with their nature, and being too meanely prouided of Corne and victualls from England, they had like to have perished with famine; and therfore thought themselves happy when Sir Francis Drake, comming that way from the Westerne Indies, would take them into his ships, & bring them home into their native Countrev. Yet some there were of those English, which being left behind, ranged vp and downe the Country (and houering about the Sea coast) made meanes at last (after their enduring much mifery) by some Christian ships to be brought backe againe into England.

While they were there inhabiting, there were some children borne, and baptized in those parts, and they might wel have endured the country, if they might have had such strength as to keepe off the inhabitants from troubling them in tilling the ground, and reaping such

corne as they would have fowed.

* Againe in the daics of our now raigning fourraigne, The third in the yeare of our Lord 1606, the English planted them. Plantation, selves in Virginia, vnder the degrees 37.38:39. where they doe to this day continue, and have built three Townes and forts, as namely fames Towne and Henrico; fort Henricke, and fort Charles, with others, which they hold and inhabite; fure retreats for them against the force

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force of the natives, and reasonable secured places against any power that may come against them by Sea.

In the same height, but a good distance from the coast of Virginia, lyeth the Iland called by the Spaniards, La Bermuda, but by our English, the * Summer Islands, which

of late is inhabited also by our Countri-men.

Of the Summer Flancis.

North-ward from them on the coast, lieth Norumbega, which is the South part of that which the Frenchmen did, without disturbance of any Christian for a time possesse. For the French-men did discouer a large part of America, toward the circle Articke, and did build there some Townes, and named it of their owne Country Nona Francia.

As our English-men have adventured very farre for the discouery of new found lands; so with very greatlabour and diligence they attempted to open fomething higher then Noua Francia: & therefore with some Ships they did passe thither, and entred vpon the land, from whence they brought some of the people, whose countenance was very tawny, & dusky; which commeth not by any heat, but by the great cold of the Climate, chilling & pricking them : but the digestion and stomacke of these people is very good, in so much that like vnto the Tarters & some other Northern nation, their feeding was (for the most part) vpon raw meat, their manners otherwise being barbarous, and sutable to their diet.

They had little Leatherne Boates, wherein they would fish neare the brinckes of the Sea, and at their pleasure would carry them from place to place on their backs.

Notwithstanding, all their paines there taken, it was 2 great errour & ignorance in our men, when they supposed that they should find good store of Gold-mines in those quarters: for the country is so cold, that it is not possible to find there any full concoction of the Sunne, to breede and worke fuch a mettall within the ground: and therefore howfocuer they brought home fome store

of earth, which they supposed to be Oare, and of shining stones, yet when it came to the triall, it prooued to bee nothing worth, but verified the Prouerb. All is not pold

that glisters.

In very many parts of these Northern Countries of America, there is very fit and opportune fishing, some pretty way within the fea, and therfore divers nations of Europe, do yearely fend Fishers thither, with shipping and great store of falt: where when they have taken fish and dried it, and salted it at the land, they bring it home * The fish into Christendome, and vtter it commonly by the name of Nevvof * New-found-land-Fish.

The English about the yearen 570, did aduenture farre for to open the North parts of America, & fayled as fat as the very circle Articke; hoping to have found a pasfage by the North to the Moluccoss, and to China, which hitherto, neither by the North of Asia, nor by the North of America, could be effected by them, by reason of the very great cold and ice in the Climate. In amostib bad

The rest of the Hand being a huge space of earth) hath not hitherto, by any Christian, to any purpose bin disconered, but by those neere the sea coasts, it may be gathered that they all which doe there inhabite are men rude and vnciuill, without the knowledge of God. Yet on the Northwest part of America, some of our Englishmen going through the Straits of Magellane , and passing towards the North by Hispania Noua; hane touched on a Countrey, where they have found good entertainment, and the King thereof yeeled himfelfe to the fubication of the Queene of England: whereupon they tearmed it the proud manner of the Bishops or Ramidle will Me

as Siv Pranch Drake, who toucht beanthat Codorry, and for forme pretty time had his abode the regents reportin this Voyage, that the Country is very grood prociding much store of divers fruits, delightfull both tathe eye and tafte and that the people are opt enoughby hofpi-

found land.

Albion

tality to yeeld fauour and entertainment to strangers: but it is added withall, that they are marueiloufly addicted to witchcraft, and adoration of Deuils; from which they could not be perswaded to abstaine, even in the very presence of our Countrymen.

Of Peru, and Brasile.

Hen the Portugals had first begun their Nauigation by Africk into the East Indies, some of them intending to have held their course Eastward vnto Caput bone spei, were driven

fo far Westward by tempest, that they landed in a large & great country, which by a general name is called Bragal discoue- silia: where they began to enter traffique, & with towns ry of Brafile, and castles to plant themselves, before that the Spaniard had discouered Peru, which is the Southpart of America. So that at this day, what soeuer the King of Spain hath in Brasilia, it is in the right of the crowne of Portugall.

> We may read in Guicciardine, how when the Spaniards towards the West, and the Portugals towards the East, had descryed many New-found lands, there grew great contention betweene them, what should be appropriated vnto the one, and what might bee seazed on by the other: therefore for the better establishing of peace amongst them, they had both recourse vnto Alexander the fixt, who was Pope in the yeare 1492. and somewhat before, and after: and hee taking on him (after the proud manner of the Bishops of Rome) to dispose of it, which belonged not vnto him, did fet downe an order between them; which was, that all the degrees of

> longitude, being 360. in the Globe, being divided into two parts, the Spaniards should take one, and the Poraugais the other: so that in this division they were to

begin

The Portu-

begin in those degrees, under which some of Pera flandeth; from the which they counting forwards rowards the East, did allow Brefilia, & 180. degrees to the Portugals Eastward, and so from Brasilia Westward to the Spaniards as many: so that hee had in his portion all America except Brafilia.

This Country is large, having in it many people, and A large feuerall Kingdomes, which are not all possessed by the Country, Portugals; but so, that other Christians, as namely the and much French-men, being driven out their Country for reli- Inhabited. gion, have fet foot in there, though afterwards againe

they have abandoned it.

What the Portugals doe at this day in Brasilia, I know not; but it is likely now, that whatfocuer there is held by the Christians, is reputed to be vnder the Spaniards, as many other parts of Brasile promiscuoully are: yet certaine it is, that now almost fortie yeares since, some of the French-men, which promised fincere religion, & could not then be suffered quietly to liue in France, did prouide certaine shipping, and vnder the conduct of one Villagagno 2 Knight of Malta, but Note. their owne Countriman, did goethither, and continued there by the space of one yeare, having Ministers and Preachers amongst them, and the exercise of the word and Sacraments: But after, by the euill counsell of some of the chiefe Rulers of France, which were addicted vnto the Pope, the heart of Willagagno was drawn away, in so much that hee contumeliously vsing the Pastors and chiefe of that company, did force them to retire into France: fo that the habitation there was then vtterly relinquished, and hath not since beene continuedby any of the French,

There is a learned man, one Johannes Lyrew, who was in their voyage, and hath written a Tract, called Navigatio in Brasiliam, which is very wel worth the reading not onely to see what did befall him and his company.

Note.

but what the manners of that people, with whom they did conuerse. The Inhabitants here are men also vtterly vnlearned; but men more ingenious then the comon fort of the Americans; goodly of body, & straight of proportio, going alwaies naked; reasonable good warriors after their country fashion, vsing to fat such enemies as they take in the warres, that afterwards they may deuoure them, which they doe with great pleasure. For divers of the people of those quarters, as the Caribees, & the Cannibals, and almost all, are eaters of mans sless.

The abundance of Brafil wood.

* In this Country groweth abundance of that wood which fince is brought into Europe, to die red colours, and is of the place whence it commeth called Brasil wood; the trees whereof are exceeding great.

The people of Brasil, where Lyrim & his sellowes liued, are called by the name of Taunoupina baltij, by description whose qualities, many things may belearned concerning the rest of the inhabitats nere there about.

First then, they have no letters among them, and yet seeme to be very capable of any good understanding:

as appeared by the speech of some of them, reprouing the French-men for their great greedinesse and couctousness of gaine, when they would take so much paines, as to come from another end of the world to get commodities there.

Their re-

* Their computation is onely by the Sunne and Moone, who they hold to be of a divine nature: and although they know nothing truely concerning God, yet they have a darke opinion that the foule doth live after the separation from the body.

* Their apparell.

The men and women thorowout the whole country doe go starke naked, even very few of them having any thing on to cover their privities, only some of them do pul some kinde of ornaments thorow their eares, & the most of them have their lower lip boared thorow with a great hole, therein putting some device or other.

They

* They looke very disguisedly, but they are all won- "The proderfull straight of lim and proportion, in so much that portion of the Author writeteth, that in all the time wherein he li- the Inhabi ued among them, he saw not one crooked backt, or mishapen in any part: whereof seeking to give a reason, he ascribeth it to this, that their children are neuer swathed, nor bound about with any thing when they are first born, but are put naked into the bed with their Parents to lie; which beds are deuiled of Cotten wooll. and hung vp betweene two trees not farre from the ground, in the which flagging down in the middle, men and their wives and their children doe lie together.

But whether this be the true reason of the straighnes of their bodies, it may be doubted, from the authority of S. Hierome, who in one of his Treatiles mentioning that the children of the noblest and greatest Romans in his time, were very crooked, when other which were bred of meaner parents were not so, imputeth it to this cause, that the Gentlewomen Rome, in a kinde of wantonnesse, did not suffer their infants to be so long swathed, as poorer people did, and that thereby their ioynts. and members not being tied and restrained within compasse, did slie out of proportion.

Certainely howfocuer there may be fome reasons naturally given of these things, it is much to be ascribed to the immediate will of God, who ginethand taketh

away beauty at his pleasure.

* The men of these parts are very strong, and able " Note. of body, and therefore either give found strokes with their clubs wherewith they fight, or else shoote strong shootes with their bowes, whereof they have plenty, and if any of them be taken in the warres (after they haue bin crammed of purpose to be eaten of their enemies) they are brought forth to execution, where marneilous willingly they doe yeeld themselues to death, as supposing that nothing can be more honourable vnto them.

*

maters which is the countrey. Caflone.

them, then to be taken; and to die for their Country. He therefore who is to kill the other, doth with very much infolency & pride infult ouer him, which is to be flaine: faying, thou art he which wou'dest have spoiled and destroyed vs & ours, but now I am to recompence thee for thy paines, and the other without all feare replies? Yea I am he that would have done it, and would haue made no spare, if I had prospered in mine intent, & other fuch futable words, shewing their resolution to conquer, or willingly to die in the common cause of themselues & their people. It is strange to see theinhuballor man mane and unnaturall custom which many of the people of the West Indies have, for there are whole I lands full of fuch Canibals as doe eate mans flesh; and among the rest these Tououpinambaltij are famous that way, who when they are disposed to have any greatmeeting, or to have any solemn feast, they kil some of their adversaries whom they keepe in store for that purpose, and cutting him out into collops, which they call Boucan, they will lay them upon the coales, and for divers daies together make great mirth in deuouring them: wherin they have this fashion, very strange, that so long as they are in their eating banquet, although it continue divers daies, they doe neuer drinke at all, but afterwards, when they are disposed to fall to drinking of a certaine liquour which they have amongst them, they will continue boufing at it for two or three whole daies, and in the mean time neuer eate. In many parts both of Hispania noua, & Peru, as also in the Ilands neere adjoyning, they haue an hearbe, whereof they make great vie; of which some is brought into divers parts of Europe, vnder the name of * Tobacco patum, or Nicosiana, although we haue also much counterfeit of the same : the people of those parts doe vie it as Physicke to purge themselues of humours and they apply it also to the filling of themselves, the smoake of it being received through a leafe.

Their great vic of Tobacco.

leafe, or some such hollow thing, into the nostrils, head and stomacke, and causing the party which receiveth, to lie as if he were drunke or dead for a space, needing no foodor nourishment in the meane while. Whereof it cannot be denied, but that it is possible, that by prescript of Physicke, it may be seruiceable for some purposes among vs, although that also it be very disputable, in as much as they who speake most highly of it. must and doe confesse that the force of it is obstupe. factive, and no other, wherby it produceth his owne effects, and wife men should be wary and sparing in receiuing of fuch things. But when we doe confider the vain & wanton vse which many of our coutrimen haue of late taken vp in receiving of this Tobacco, not onely many times in a day but even at meat, & by the way to the great waste both of their purse and of their bodies, wee may well deplore the vanitie of the nation, who thereby propose themselves as ridiculous to the French, Note, &other our neighbours. And certainly, it if were possible that our worthy, warlike, and valiant progenitors, might behold their manners, (who doe most delight therein) they would wonder what a generation had succeeded in their roomes; who addie themselves to so fond, and worse then effeminate a passion.

Benzo, who lived among them of the West-Indies, doth call the smell of it a Tartarus & hellish sauour: And whofoeuer looketh into those Bookes, which our Chrifians trauelling thither have written, concerning those West Indies, shall finde that the inhabitants there, doe vse it most as a remedy against that which is called Note this Lues Venerea, whereunto many of them are subict, be- yee Tobac. ing vncleane in their conversation: and that not onely coniffs. in fornication and adultery with women, but also their

detestable and execrable sinne of Sodomie.

After that the Spaniards had for a time possessed Hi-Spania Noua, for the desire of Gold and Pearle, some of them

them travialed, toward the South : and as by water they found the Sea West - ward from Peru, which is alwaies very calme, and is by them called the South-Sea, as the other wherein Cuba standeth is tearmed the North-Sea. fo by land they found that huge and mightic Country, which is called * Peru; wherein the people are (for the * A discriptimost part) very barbarous, and without God, men of great stature, yea, some of them farre higher then the ordinary fort of men in Europe; vsing to shoote strongly with Bowes made of Fish-bones, and most cruell people to their enemies,

Our English people, who have travailed that way, doe in their writings confesse that they saw vpon the South of Peru very huge and tall men, who attempting vpon them when they put to land for fresh water, were much frighted with their Gunes, or else doubtlesse had offered violence vnto them; which our men fearing, got them

away as speedely as they could.

There was one Peirus de Cieca, a Spaniard, who when he had traveiled two & twentie yeares, returned back againe into Europe, & wrot an excellent Booke of the Discouery of that whole Countery. And hee amongst other things doth record that there are foud in some parts of Peru, very huge and mighty bones of men that had beene Gyants, who dwelt and were buried there.

TheRiches try of Peru.

on of the

people of Peru.

* Amongst these the Spaniards (partly by force, but of the Coun- especially by perfidious treason) did get infinite sums of gold & Pearls, wherwith being alured, they hoped for more, by reason that a great part theroflyeth under the Zona Torida, and that caused them to spread themselnes here & there as farre as they durst in the Coutry, where in some places they digged Gold out of the earth; and in some other they found it ready digged and tryed vntotheir hands by the people of the Country, which had vsed that trade before their comming thither.

Among other creatures which are very famous in this

Perus.

Peru, there is a little * beaft called Cincia, which is no *A firange bigger the a Fox, the tayle wherof is long, the feet short story of the and the head like a very Fox, which hath a bag hanging vnder her belly, wherinto she doth vse to put her yong, when she seeth the in danger of any hunter or passenger.

That Petrus de Cieca (of whom mention was made before) telleth that himselfe saw one of them, which had no leffe then feuen young ones lying about her : but as soone as she perceived that a man was comming neere vntoher, the presently got them into her bag, and ranne away with fuch incredible swiftnesse as one would not haue imagined.

After the Spaniards had conquered Mexico, they difcouered Pern, trauelling towards the South, and as they preuailed against the Mexicans, taking part withan enemy neighbour; so finding two brothers striuing in Peru, Guascar and Attabaliba, they so demeaned themselves in their difference that they ruin'd both, and got there incredible store of Gold.

The first that attempted against the Peruvians and The first destroyed their Kings, were lames of Almagra, & the anempters two brothers of Pizerres: but dealing trecherously and against the cruelly with the Peruvians, they long enjoyed not their Peruvians. victory, but all of them died a violent death.

The people of Perware in many places much wifer the those of Cuba, Hispaniola, & some other parts of the Cotinent where the Spaniards first landed, & therfore they have some orders and solemne customes among them; as among the rest, they doe burietheir dead with obseruable ceremonies, laying vp their bodies with great solemnity into a large house prepared for that purpose.

They have also in one Provincethere a custom of carrying of Newes and Messages very speecily, to the end that the king & gouernor of the country may presently take aduertisment of any thing which falleth out : and this is not on Horseback, or by the Dromidary, or Elke,

as they vie in other places, but onely men who paffe oner Rocks & thorow Bushes the next way; and in certaine set places there be alwaies fresh Postes to carrie that farther which is brought to them by the other.

The Spaniards have here and there scatteringly upon the Sea coasts set vp some Townes and Castles but are not able to possesse almost any thing of the land:neither have they as yet discourred the inward parts thereof. though daily they spread themselves more and more; in fo much that it is supposed, that within these senen yeares last past, they have gotten into Guiana, where in former time no strength of that nation hath beene.

Guiana.

* Guiana is a Country which lieth to the North fea. in the same height as Peru to the South (as it is described) about five degrees from the A quinottiall, and that

(as I take it)towards the South.

* The Country is supposed to be exceeding rich, and to have in it many Mines of Gold (which have not yet beene touched, or at the least but very lately, and to be exceding fertile; and delightfull otherwise, although it lie in the heate of Zona Torrida: but there is such store of Rivers and Fresh waters in every part thereof, and the foile it felfe hath fuch correspondency thereunto. that it is reported to be as greene and pleasant to the eye, as any place in the world.

Some of our Englishmen did with great labor & danger, passe by water into the heart of the country & earneftly defired that some forces of the English might be fent thither, & a Colony erected there: But by reason of the distance of the place and the great hazard, that if it should not succeed well, it might proue dishonorable to our nation; and withall, because the Spaniards have great companies & strength, although not in it, yet manie wayes about it, that intendment was discontinued.

In divers parts of this Peru, and neere vnto Guiana, there are very many great Rivers, which as they are fin

* The rich neffe and pleafantneffe of the Country.

ale finisau Actions.

for any Nauigation that should be attempted to goe vp within the Land, so otherwise they must needes yeeld health and fruitfulnesse to those that inhabite there. The greatest of these Rivers is that which some call Oregliana, or the * River of the Amazones. And next is the * The Ririver Maragnone, & down towards Magellane Straights verof the Rio de la Plata: and our Englishmen doe speake; of the Amazona River Orinoque: In the greatest of which, this is famous, that for a good space after they have run into the maine Sea, yea, some write twenty or thirty Miles, they keepe themselues vnmixt with the salt water, fo that a very great way within the Sea, men may take vp as fresh water, as if they were neere the Land.

The first of our Nation that sailed to Guiana, and Sir VValler made report thereof vntovs, was Sir Walter Raleigh, Raleigh did who trauelled far vp into the Country vpon the River uerit to Orinoque: after him, one or two voyages thither did the English. captaine Kemish make, and now lately captaine Harcourt, with others, have visited that Country, where our men continued the space of three or soure yeares, being * They hate kindely intreated of the natives, who much defire them the Spanito come and make some plantation amongst them; ho- ard, and ping by them to bee defended against the Spaniards, whom they * greatly hate and feare. And the start

When Sir Walter Raleigh came to Guiana, heouerthrew the Spaniards that were in Trinidado, and tooks Bereo their Captaine or Generall, prisoner : he looked and fet at liberty foure or fine Kingsof the people of that Countrie that Bereo kept in chaines, and fent them home to their owne; which deede of his did winne him the hearts of that people; and make them much to fauour our English atthis days / word rone, sund words

Diversalio of that Country, which amongst them are men of note have beene brought over into England, and here living many yeeres, are by our men brought home to their owne country; whose reports and know ledge

English.

ledge of our nation is a cause that they have beene wel intreated of these Guianians, and much desired to plant themselves among them.

* A Strange Hory.

* Our menthat trauelled to Guiana, amongst other things most memorable, did report, and in writing deliuered to the world, that neere vnto Guiana, and not far from those places, where themselues were, there were men without heads; which seemed to maintaine the opinion to be true which in old time was conceived by the Historians and Philosophers, that there were Accephali, whose eyes were in their breasts, and the rest of their face there also scituated: and this our English trauellers have reported to be so ordinarily and considently mentioned vnto them in those parts where they were, that no sober man should any way doubt of the truth thereof.

Now because it may appeare that the matter is but fabulous, in respect of the truth of Gods creating of them, and that the opinion of fuch strange shapes and monsters as were said to be in oldtime, that is, men with heads like Dogs, some with eares downe to their ankles, others with one huge foote alone, whereupon they did hop from place to place, was not worthy to be credited:although Sir John Mandeutl of late age, fondly hath feemed to give credit and authority therunto; yes. and long fince', hee who tooke vpon him the name of Saint Augustine, in writing that counterfeit Booke Ad fractes in Eremo: It is fit that the certainty of the matter concerning these in Peru, should be known; and that is, that in Quinbaia, and some other parts of Peru, the men are borne as in other places, and yet by deuises which they have, after the birth of children, when their bones & griftles, & other parts are yet tender and fit to be fashioned, they doe crush downe the heads of the children vnto the breafts and shoulders, and doe with frames of wood and other such denises, keepe them there, that in time

Metc,

time they grow continuate to the vpper part of the trunke of the body; and so seeme to have no necks or heads. And againe, some other of them thinking that the shape of the head is very decent, if it be long and erect after the fashion of a Sugar-loafe, doe frame some other to that forme, by fuch wooden instruments, as they have for that purpole, and by binding and swathing them to keepe them so afterwards. And that this is the custome of those people, and that there is no other matter in it. Petru de Cieca, who travelled almost all over Pern, and is a graue and fober writer, in his description of those Countries, doth report.

* There be in some parts of Peru, people which have * Their a strange device for the catching of druers sorts of strange de-Fowles, wherein they especially desire to take such as Fowles. have their feathers of pied, orient, and various colours: and that not so much for the flesh of them, which they may eate, as for their feathers, whereof they make garments, either short, as Cloakes, or as Gownes, long to the ground, and those their greatest Nobles doe weare. being curioufly wrought, and by order, as appeareth by

some of them being brought into England.

And here by this mention of feathers, it is not amisse to specifie, that in the sea which is the Ocea lying betwixt Europe and America, there be * divers flying Fishes, yet * Divers whole wings are not of feathers, but a thin kind of skin, flying like the wings of a Bat or Reare-moule: and these li- Fishes uing fometimes in the water, and flying fometimes in the ayre, are well accepted in neither place: for below, either rauenous Fishes are ready to deuoure them: or 2bone, the Sea-fowles are continually beating at them.

Some of the Spaniards desirous to see how farre this Land of Peru did goe towards the South, translled downe, till at length they found the Lands end, and a little straight or narrow Sea, which did runne from the maine Ocean towards Africke into the South-fea.

One:

*Magellanus Straights

One * Magellanus was he, that found this Straight, and although it be dangerous, passed through it, so that of his name it is called Fretum Magelanicum, or Magel lano Straights,

And this is the way, whereby the Spaniards doe passe to the backefide of Peru, & Hispania Noua; & whosoever will compasse the whole world (as some of our Englishmen have done) he must of necessitie (for any thing that is yet knowne) passe through this narrow Straight.

Ferdinandus Magellanus, hauing a great minde to tramaile, and being very defirous to goe vnto the Molucco Ilands by some other way, then by the backside of Africk, if it might be, did in the year 1520, let forth from Simil in Spain with five ships, and travelled towards the West Indies, and went so farre downeward towards the South, as that he came to the lands end, where he holding on his course, in a narrow passage towards the West, for the space of divers dayes, did at the length, peaceably passe through the Straights, and came into a great Sea which some after his name, doe call Mare Magellanicum, some others Mare Pacificum, because of the great calmnes & *The fouth quietnesse of the waters there; but most commonly it is tearmed the * South Sea; the length whereof he passed in *The Molue, the space of three Moneths & twety day es & came vnto the Moluccoes, where being fet vpon by the East Indian people, himselfe and many of his company were slaine: and yet one of his ships (as the Spaniards doe write called Victoria, did get away from those Moluccoes, and returning by the Cape Bona Spei, on the South-side of Africke, came safe vnto Spaine.

* Magellan the first that euer compaffed the World.

Sca.

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So that it may be truely said, that if not Magellanus, yet some of his compay were the first that did ever compalle the World, through all the degrees of longitude.

fohames Lyrius, in the end of his Booke De Nauigatione in Brasiliam, doth tel that Sir Francis Drake of England, when he passed throw Magellane straights, & so ro

the

the Malucco Ilands, and then homeward from the East by Africke, did in a denice give the Globe of the Earth with this word or motto, Primus me circumdediffic which is not simply to be understood that never any had gone round the World before him, but that neuer any of fame: for Magellane himselfe was staine (as before is noted) or else he did doubt of the truth of that narration, that the Ship called Victoria, did returne with fafetie into Spaine.

The Maps which were made at first, concerning America and Peru, did so discribe the Westerne part of Peru, as if when a man had passed Magellane Straits, and did intend to come vpward towards Nona Hispania, on the farther side, he must have borne much West, by reafon that the Land did shoot out with a very great Pro-

montory, and bending that way.

But our Englishmen which went with S'. Francis Drake did by their own experiece certainly find that the land from the vttermost end of the Straights on Peruside, did goe up toward the South directly, without bending Note. to the West; and that is the cause wherfore all the new Maps & Globes, especially made by the English, or by the Dutch, who have taken their directions from our men, are reformed according to this new observation.

When the Spaniards had once found an ordinary palfage from the South Seatowards the Moluccoes, they neuer ceased to tranaile that way, and discouer more and more: and by that meanes they have found out divers Ilands not knowne in former ages; as two for example fake, a good difface from the Moluccoes, which because * Inful La-* they be inhabited by men which doe fteale not onely tronumeach from other, but doe pilfer away all things that they can from such strangers as doe land there abouts, they are called Infula Latronum.

They have also descried som other neerer vnto the East . Tofala so Indies; which they now tearm *Infule Salomonis . But the lo monis.

Of the Countries neere the two Poles.

most renowned of all, are those of whom the name is giuen * Philippina, in remembrance of Philip the second King of Spaine, at whose cost they were discouered.

* Their Riches.

* Philippine.

* These Philippina are very rich, and from thence is yearly brought abundance of all costly Spices, and some

other rich merchandise; yea, and gold too.

Inculas Infortunatas.

There were also some other Hands descryed by Magellanus himselfe, which he called * Insulas infortunatas, as being of quality contrary to the Canaries, which are tearmed the Fortunate Ilands: for when he passing thorow the South Sea, and meaning to come to the Moluccoes, (where he was flaine) did land in these Ilands, thinking there to have furnished himselfe with victuals, and fresh water, he found the whole places to be barren, and not inhabited.

Of those Countries that lie about the two Poles.

Auing layd downe in some measure the defcription of the old knowne World, Asia, Afrike, and Europe, with the Ilands adioyning vnto them: and also of America, which by some hath the title of New-found-

World: it shall not bee amisse briefly to say something of a fift and fixt part of the Earth: the onelying neere the South Pole, and the other neere the North: which are places that in former times were not knowen, nor thought of.

When Magellanus was come downe to the Southerne end of Peru, he found on the further side of the Straits a maine and huge Land lying towards the South-Pole, which some have of his name called since, * Regio Magellanica, and that so much the rather, because hee toul

* Regio Magetlanica.

ched

Of the Countries neere the two Poles.

ched vpon it againe before he came to the Moluccoes.

Since his time, the Portugals trading towards Calecut and the East Indies, there have some of them beene driuen by tempest so far, as to that which many now call the South Continent: and so divers of sundry nations.

have there by occasion touched upon it.

It is found therefore by experince, for to go along al the degrees of Longitude, and as in some places, it is certainly discouered to come up so high towards the North, as to the Tropicke of Capricorne; so it is coniectured, that towards the South it goeth as farre as to the Pole: The ground whereof is, that neuer any man did perceine the Sea did passe thorow any part thereof: nay, Note there is not any great River which hath yet beene described to come out of it into the Ocean: whereupon it is concluded that fince so newhat must fill vp the Globe of the earth from the first appearing of this land vnto the Pery Pole: and that cannot be any Sea, vnlesse it should be such a one as hath no entercourse with the Ocean (which to imagine is vncertaine) therefore it is supposed that it commeth whole out in the Land to the Antarticke Pole: which if it should be granted, it must needs be acknowledged withall that this space of Earth is so huge, as that it equalleth in greatnesse not onely Asia, Europe and Africke, but almost America, being ioyned vnto them.

Things memorable in this Country, are yet reported to be very few: onely in the East part ouer against the Moluccoes, some have written that there be very waste Countries and Wildernesses; but we finde not so much as mention whether any doe inhabite there or no.

And ouer against the promontory of Africke; which is called Caput bona spei, there is a Country which the Portugals called * Psittacorum regio, because of the * psittacoabundant store of Parrets, which they found there. Neere to the Magellane straights, in this South part of the

rum Regio.

Of the Countries neare the two Poles.

fuego.

* Terra del the world, is that Land the Spaniards call * Terra del fuego: those also which have toucht at it in other places, have given to some parts of it these names, Beach, Lucach, and Maletur, but we have no perfect description of it, nor any knowledge how, or by whom it is inhabited.

* Adifcrip. on of the people.

*- About this place, the faid Portugals did at one time faile along for the space of 2000, miles and yet found no end of the Land. And in this place, they reported that they faw inhabitants, which were very faire & fat people, & didgoe naked: which is the more to be observed be cause we scant read in any writer, that there hath bin feene any people at all youn the South coast.

More towards the East, not farre from the Moluccoes there is one part of this Country, as some suppose, althogh some doubt whether that be an Iland or no, which

commeth up fo high towards the North, as the very EquinoEtiall line, and this is commonly called * Nona Guinea, because it lyeth in the same Climate, & is of no

other temperature then Guinea in Africke is.

* Neua Guina.

> I have heard a great Mathematician in England, finde fault both with Orte lim and Mercator, and all our late makers of Mappes, because in describing this Continent, they make no mention of any Cities, Kingdoms, or Common-wealths, which are feated and placed there: whereof hee seemed in confidence of words to anouch, that there be a great many, and that it is as good a Country as almost any in the world: But the arguments why he gathered it to be so, he did not deliuer; and yet notwithstanding it may be most probably coniectured, that the Creator of the world would not have framed so hoge a masse of earth, but that hee would in his wisdome appoint some reasonable creat tures to have their habitation there.

Concerning those places which may be supposed to lie neare vnto the Northerne Pole, there hath in times

Noat-

pall

Of the Countries neere the two Poles.

past something bin written, which for the perticularity thereof might carry some shew oftruth, if it be not throughly looked into. It is therefore by an olderadition deliuered, & by some written also, that there was a Frier of Oxenford, who tooke on him to traugile into those parts, which are under the very Pole; which he did partly by Negromancie (wherein he was much skilled) & partly againe by taking advantage of the frozen times, by meanes whereof he might trauaile vpon the Ice euen so as himselfe pleased: It is said therefore of him, that he was directly under the Pole, & that there he found a very huge and blacke Rocke, which is commonly called * Nigra Rupes, & that the faid Rocke being divers miles in circuit, is compassed round about Rupes, with the Sea, which Sea being the bredth of some miles ouer, doth run out into the more large Ocean by foure fenerall currents, which is as much to fay, as that a good pretty way distat from the Nigra Rupes, there are foure feuerall Lands of reasonable quantitie: and being situatedround about the Rocke, although with some good distance, are severed each from other by the Sea running betweene them, and making them all foure to be Ilands almost of equal bignes. But there is no certainty of this report, and therefore our best Mathematicians in this latter age have omitted it.

Our trauailers of latter yeares haue aduentured fo farre, to their great danger, in those cold and frozen Countries, that they have descried * Groin Land; which lieth as farre or beyond the circle Articke: but Land. whether it goe fo far out as vnto the Pole, they cannot fay; which is also to be affirmed of the Northerne parts of America, called by some Estate-land: for the opening whereof our English-men haue taken great paines, as may easily appeare by the new Globes and Maps, in which all the Capes, Sounds, and Furlongs, are called

Y 3

by English names.

Their

the Countries neere the two Poles.

Their purpose was in attempting this Voyage, to have found out a passage to China and Carhaio, by the North parts of America: but by the snowes which fel in August and September, as also by the incredible Ice there, after many hazards of their lines, they were forced to returne, not knowing whether there be any current of the Sea, that might lead to the East-Indies, or

how fir the Land doth reach Northward.

* Naus Zembla. Sir Hugh VVallough byes Land.

In like fort some of our English Merchants to their great charges, fet forth Fleets to descrie the Seas towards the East: yet going by the North, and there haue found many vnknowne Countries, as * Noug Zembla, * Sir Hugh Willoughbies Land, and other more: but of certaine what is very neere vnto the Pole, they could never finde. They have also so farre prevailed. as do reach one halfe of the way towards Cathaio by the North, going Eastward : in so much that by the Riuer Ob, and by the Bay of Saint Nicholas, they bring the Merchandise downeward into Rusia: But whether the Sea do goe thorowout euen to the farthest Easterne parts, or whether some great Promontorie doe stretch out of the maine Continent vnto the very Pole, they cannot yet attaine to know. These things therefore must be left vncertaine, to surther discoueries in future ages.

FINIS.

was to a segment of the lay me

In England.

1 Oxford.

Vniuersities in Spaine.

Toledo Latitude. 40. 10. Long. 16.40

2 Siuil.lat, 37.30.long. 14.20.

3 Valencia. lat 39.55 lorg 21.10.

4 Granada, lat. 37.30. long. 17.15.

5 S. Jago, lat. 40.5, long. 15.40.

6 Valladelib, lat. 42.5. long. 15 45.

7 Alcalade Henares, lat. 40,55. lo. 17.30

8 Salimanca, lat. 1 4.20, long. 1 4.4.

9 Carageca.lat 42.22 long.22,20.

10 Signenca lat. 14.35.20.long. 18.20.

11 Lerida las 47.50 long 21.35

12 Huefca lat, 42 50.long, 21, 20.

13 Lisben, lat 38,50, long, 10.50.

14 Coimbra.lat. 40 long. 11.25.

1 5 Ebora, lat. 37.38 Lng. 20.

In the fle Maiorica.

Maiorica.

In Polonia.

I Craconia

Poine.

In Prußia.

I Konningsberg

In Bituana.

vvild.

In France.

- 1 Paris lat. 48, 10 long. 23,
- 2 Poillers lat 46.1c. long. 19.10.
- 3 Lyons, lat 44.30, long, 25.40.
- 4 Angers lat. 47.25 long. 18.10.
- 5 Auignon lat.42.50 long.25.50.
- 6 Orleans lat 47.10.long.22.
- 7 Burges lat 46,20.long 22,10.
- 8 Caen.lat. 49.45.long. 19.20.
- 9 Reims lat. 48,30 long. 25,25
- 1 0 Burgeaux.lat.44.30.long. 17.50.
- 11 Toloufe lat. 43.5, long. 20,30.
- 13 Montpelier lat. 42 long. 24. 30.
- 14 Bifanton lat 46 30 long 27,48.
- 15 Lole, lat, 46.10, long, 27.

In Italie.

h Genneral Informi

- Rome lat 41,20 long 38
- Vemce lat 44.50 long 37.
- 3 Padua lat. 44.45 long + 1.10
- 4 Bon nia.lat, 43.33.long.35,50,
- Ferrare.lat.44.long.36
- 6 Millan lat. 44.40, long. 33.
- 7 Pania lat. 44. long. 33.5.
- 8 Tucip.lat.43.45.long.31.30
- 9 Florence.lat.42.35.long.35.50.
- 10 Pife lat. 42.40 long. 35.
- 11 Sienna.lat 42.20. long.36.15.
- 12 Medina, lat. 13,50, long. 35.40.

In Bohimia.

Prage.

VNIVERSON TARS

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This is a second of the
1 Colen,lat. 51, long. 36.
2 Bafft lat. 47. 10. tong. 31.
3 Ments lat 50 long st.
4 Winburge lang long
Triers.lat, 49.50.
6 Heidleberg lat. 49,25 long. 33.
7 Tubingen lat, 49:10.
8. Ingo! lad lat 19.400
9 Bifuit lat.50.
To Leifleige lat 51,10
1 . VVittenderg Jat 51,20
12 Franceford in Order 52.10.
13 Reflochilar, 13.40
14 Griffwald-lat 53.50.
15 Friburg lat 43.
16 Marburg lat 50.40.
17 Vienna latus, 40.
18 Diling in Svvetzerland, neare
Dauarn

In Germania Inferiori.

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